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Davis Cuts Mailing Lists; Norwegian Workers Balk; Ride-Sharing Drive in R.I.

The World's Day—September 25, 1942

Washington: Elmer Davis Orders Mailing Lists Cut

Government information agencies were directed by Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, to cut down on government publications and mailing lists. [Page 8.]

Ration coupon banking to ease the work of handling millions of coupons will be tried out in New York State for six or eight weeks under an OPA plan. Businessmen who receive ration coupons from customers in their trade will be able to open ration bank accounts, in which they may deposit the coupons.

Only Presidential signature awaited legislation to double the housing appropriation for about 388,750 war workers. The House passed a $600,000,000 bill that came over from the Senate, and sent it on to the White House.

In Europe: Nazis Arrest 200 Norwegian Workers

Two hundred Norwegian workers have been arrested because they refused to return to work on the German fortifications after they had been on vacation, the British Radio stated.

United States Ambassador Carlton J. H. Hayes conferred with Spanish Foreign Minister Count Francisco Gomez Jordana, it was announced in Madrid.

Fighting French flag was hoisted over the tomb of Napoleon on St. Helena Island, in response to request from the only two French citizens living on the island, it was disclosed in London.

Britons will eat even less in the next year than in the first three years of the war so that their armies may attack in Europe, Lord Woolton, British Food Minister, predicted.

Laurence Steinhardt, U. S. Ambassador to Turkey, was scheduled to leave yesterday for Washington, it was disclosed in Ankara.

An explosion in a house in Athens has injured an unannounced number of Italian occupation troops and caused the Italian High Command in Athens to order the execution of three persons, it was announced in Berlin.

Spanish Blue Division troops fighting in Russia are paid by the Spanish Government, a German Radio propagandist disclosed in a radiocast recorded by CBS in New York.

Germany has permitted Turkey to send a Red Cross food shipment to Greece, and 1,000 tons of flour will be sent immediately, it was reported by the British Radio.

New England: Ride-Sharing Drive on in R. I.

Rhode Island OPA Director launched a ride-sharing drive to conserve gasoline and rubber. [Page 5.]

The largest freshman class in Harvard's history, the class of 1946, is now at the Yard after 680 of its 1,380 members registered today. [Page 2.]

Arbitration of labor disputes runs into troubles but finds succor in latest case. [Page 2.]

National: Bahr Is Taken to Atlanta, Ga.

Federal officers are taking Herbert K. F. Bahr, former Buffalo, N. Y. resident, to the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., to serve a 30-year sentence on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage for the Nazis. Bahr was sentenced in Newark, N. J., Sept. 2, after conviction by a Federal Court Jury.

A New York Supreme Court justice dismissed today the American Legion's action to bar Communist Party candidates from the State's Nov. 3 election ballot.

Railroad management and labor sources in Chicago which declined to be quoted reported that 15 brotherhoods of non-operating employees had notified the carriers of demands for a 20-cents-an-hour wage increase, with a minimum of 70 cents an hour, and a closed shop.

Far East: U. S. Sending Technicians to China

United States is sending technical experts to China at the request of the Chungking Government to assist in improving agriculture, forestry, communications, mining and hygiene, it was disclosed in the Chinese capital.

Red Cross supplies have been landed at Singapore, Manila, Shanghai, and the Netherlands East Indies, for the benefit of prisoners and civilian internees in Japanese camps, it was announced by the British Radio.

Americas: Secretary of Navy Knox in Panama

Navy Secretary Knox arrived in the Panama Canal Zone on an inspection tour. It was indicated he might be starting a more extensive tour he mentioned some weeks ago, as far south as Rio de Janeiro. [Details: Page 3.]

In Buenos Aires, Socialist Deputy Nicolas Repetto told the Chamber of Deputies that because of its neutrality, Argentina was "at the point of breaking relations with the United States." He explained this by saying "we can be neutral, but we cannot under pretext of neutrality serve the interests of totalitarianism." He again demanded that President Castillo's state of siege, which bans public comment on international relations, be lifted.

Canada: 13 Communists Surrender to Police

Tim Buck, Secretary of the Canadian Communist Party, and 12 others who had been sought since the party was declared illegal in Canada, surrendered to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 5.

German Tank and Other Relics On Common Going Into Scrap

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today that the German tank and the World War artillery now resting on Boston Common as relics of the first world conflict would be sacrificed into the scrap metal pile for use in the current battle for democracy. Iron fences surrounding each of the two mementoes will also be taken up for scrap iron, the Mayor said.

Massachusetts citizens are notified today that next week is Salvage Search and Locate Week. In that period, says John I. Taylor, Regional Chief of the Salvage Division, WPB, a general cellar-to-attic hunt should be made by every householder for every last piece of metal, rags, and rubber that is not in actual use or about to be put in use. Tins and fats are not included in this particular drive.

No Gifts to Government

"People must be made to realize," he said, "that one simply cannot give anything to the Federal Government. Many generous citizens have said, 'We don't want to sell our junk, we want to give it' and they have brought about confusion and delay by trying to

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Weather Predictions

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Education Plan For Rejectees Of Army Urged

Method sought to educate host of illiterates who were disqualified from the U. S. Service.

Supervisors of adult education were urged today to devise some method of educating the thousands of American men disqualified from service in the United States Army because of illiteracy.

Speaking at the Annual Fall Conference of Adult Civic Education at the Hotel Statler, Maj. Robert Owens of the Selective Service System, told the educators that by the end of this year nearly a quarter of amillion men will have been rejected from military service because unable to read and write up to fourth grade standards.

These men, properly trained and educated, Major Owens pointed out, might furnish sufficient strength on some great battle front to turn the tide to victory —to mean the difference between survival in democracy or defeat and slavery.

He explained that while in the beginning the Army was able to accept physically fit and otherwise acceptable illiterates because it had the facilities to teach them, that situation no longer prevails and it has been necessary to exclude up to 10 per cent.

Even now, he continued, the Army is finding it possible to handle only 3½ per cent of this 10 per cent in each induction area.

System Needed

Thus, the Major pointed out to the assembled educators, it becomes necessary to devise some other system for carrying on this vital educational work through programs sponsored by States and communities and possibly financially assisted by the Federal Government.

Major Owens disclosed that Massachusetts is already preparing to tackle this problem in cooperation with the State Director of Selective Service, who will turn over to the State Department of Education the names of all selectees in Massachusetts who are deferred because of illiteracy.

The Department of Education will make these names available to local schools and Adult Education Centers.

Dr. Hardy Steeholm of the United States Office of Education informed the Conference of two legislative bills now under consideration in Washington which, if enacted, will help to relieve this situation.

Bill for $35,000,000

One, he said, is a bill asking for $35,000,000 to be expended for the education of illiterates rejected from military service for that reason, alien illiterates and others. This bill, Dr. Steeholm stated, was prepared five months ago and is now in the office of the Bureau of the Budget, where it is considered favorably.

The other bill to which he referred would provide $10,000,000, to be distributed throughout the States in proportion to the amount of illiteracy in that area for the acceleration of adult education classes.

Allies Now Believe Russia May Hold; Nazis Admit Setback at Stalingrad; Curb on Inflation Up to Consumers

Congress hopes public will unite in support of bills to control farm and pay rates.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—Hoping that the "great consuming class" will rise up and demand adequate price control, congressional leaders today were confident that they could bring a semblance of national unity out of the critical cost of living fight on Capitol Hill.

A compromise, which Senator Alben W. Barkley, Majority Leader, predicts will pass the Senate, would put the President in command of the troublesome farm labor problem, instead of allowing it immediately to negate the new tigher ceilings on prices, proposed by the President in his Labor Day speech.

The compromise directs the President to take farm labor costs into consideration when he fixes price ceilings. After adoption by the Senate it would still have to go back to the House where a recalcitrant Farm Bloc this week succeeded in getting the farm labor allowance written into the price control bill, against the President's wishes.

Differ on Compromise

"Many Senators have indicated to me that the compromise is not only satisfactory to them," Senator Barkley said, "but that they regard it as more workable than the Thomas amendment." The Thomas amendment is the Farm Bloc's amendment, backing up the House in its special consideration for the farmer.

"The compromise," Senator Barkley said, "does not have the vice of attempting to rewrite the parity formula." President Roosevelt has expressed "unalterable opposition" to changing the parity formula.

With only five legislative days to go until his Oct. 1 deadline, the President is remaining silent. He has promised to act independently under his war powers to stop price rises if Congress does not pass a satisfactory bill before Oct. 1.

In event of a real collision between the President and Congress, the dispute may have to be resolved by the third co-ordinate branch of the Government—the Supreme Court—Senator Prentiss Brown (D) of Michigan, the bill's author, pointed out to the Senate yesterday.

Lobby in High Gear

Many members of the Farm Bloc, backed by four major farm lobby organizations, continued to hold out in favor of higher farm prices, despite publication of a Gallup poll showing that the farmers of the country are ready to accept price control along the lines land down by President Roosevelt in his Labor Day speech.

The congressional Farm Bloc has fastened on an increase in the farmer's parity price as a way of

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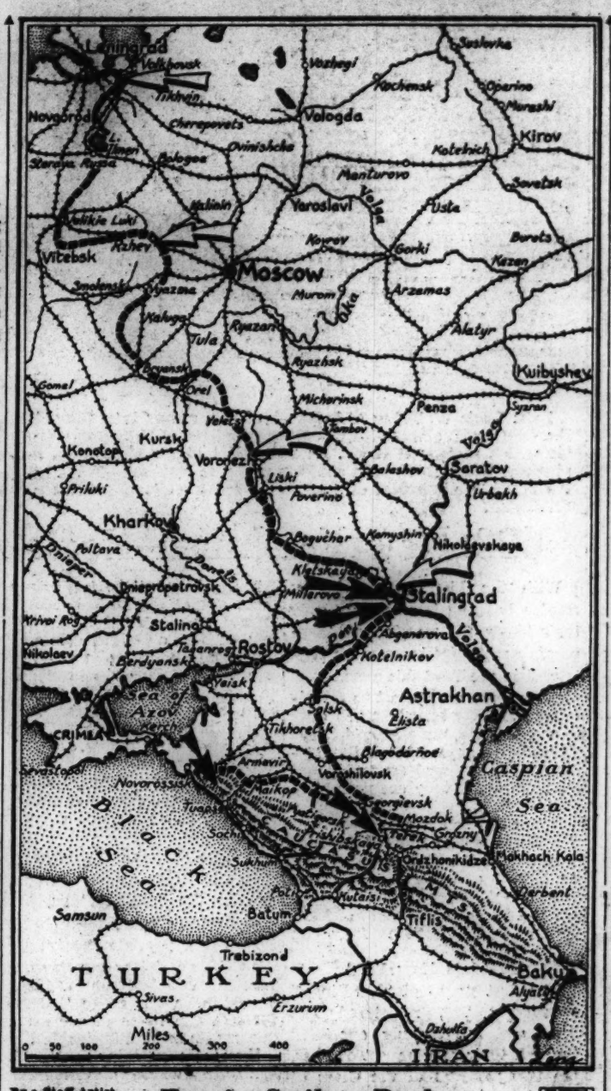

By a Staff Artist

Russia Strikes Back

White arrows show points of Soviet counterattacks on the 2,000-mile front across Russia. Black arrows indicate main points of German attack.

Soviet Stand at Stalingrad Boosting Hopes of Allies

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Once more a spell of unexpected Russian success sends the Allied barometer shooting somewhat recklessly upward. Optimistic reports come from Washington and London of a swing of the fortunes of war against the Axis.

Moscow, it is pointed out, has not receded from its promise that Stalingrad will hold. The German High Command seems to add support by announcing that the fall of Stalingrad "may be delayed for some time." One German document, said to emanate from Dr. Albert Speer, Nazi Munitions Minister, states that Germany must crush Russia by the end of October or "we will have lost once and for all."

Nevertheless, while easy optimism is out of place at a moment when the situation appears to depend upon the heroic defenders of this single city, standing up night and day to waves of tanks and automatic riflemen sent against them, there may be other ground for confidence.

Nevertheless, there are reasoons for supposing that some of the optimism circulating in the two democratic capitals may be substantially based on actual preparations by Russia's allies that are nearing completion.

One significant factor is the state of Germany's Air Force—which at one time might alone have made such a new offensive impossible. Hitler is making a strong impression with Stukas and fighters around Stalingrad, where a large proportion of his 1,500 or so warplanes in Russia are concentrated, and also with bombers operating against convoys off the Norwegian coasts.

But there is little sign of air activity elsewhere in Russia, while the coastal patrol is not having an easy time. According to the commander of the last British convoy to North Russia, the Germans lost something like 50 torpedo carriers while attacking the convoy.

Elsewhere, the Luftwaffe has been remarkably quiet. The RAF and American forces are interfering with Marshal Rommel's supplies in Africa with little opposition. Malta, since its last convoy of equipment arrived more than a month ago, has seen fewer and fewer raids. The appearance of Axis planes off Gibraltar is only occasional, while only half-hearted raids have been harassing Britain.

There is every evidence that Hitler is short of planes and that a large proportion of what he has must be tied down to western European airfields to be ready in case of raids. The time is clearly propitious for a fresh Allied attack—particularly inasmuch as the Russians appear to feel that they can stabilize their line for the balance of the autumn.

For the rest of the fighting, General MacArthur is keeping his bombers at work on Japanese bases, in New Guinea, New Britain, Timor, and the Solomons. If the Japanese claim they are not kept too busy to send a submarine to help in the Atlantic is true, the move may well be rather for propaganda than for strictly naval purposes.

Stalingrad:

Germans Imperiled By Flank Attack

Thrown on the defensive on Stalingrad's northwestern rim by the Red Army's flanking counterattack, the Germans were reported to have failed in fresh infiltration attempts directly against the city while battling desperately against the menace from the flank.

The battle centered on the northwestern sector where the Russians had recaptured two dominating heights and nearby populated sections, according to Stalingrad dispatches.

The German High Command declared that its troops had taken "further fortified points in fierce street fighting" and, conceding the defensive nature of the fight on the flank, said "Soviet relief attacks against the nothern barrier erected

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Reports signify neutral and satellite nations realize Hitler's prospects are waning.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 25—From several satellite countries of the Axis, as well as from neutral capitals of the European Continent, reports received in London indicate increasing realization that the prospects of German victory have materially lessened in the last few weeks.

Three main factors are clearly influencing the views of both the governments and the public in a number of European nations which hitherto have been inclined to give the Axis at least an equal chance of winning the war, but which are now swinging around toward the opinion that the likelihood of a Hitler victory declines sharply with every week Stalingrad holds out.

First and most important reason for this altered attitude is the prolonged Russian resistance, both at Stalingrad and in the Caucasus.

Ability of the Russians to launch measurable counterattacks, in an effort to relieve pressure on the city, reveals reserve strength which many observers now believe may prove decisive.

Whatever the fate of Stalingrad itself, the conviction is spreading throughout Europe that Hitler has failed to achieve the main strategic aims of his 1942 campaign and that he therefore faces the necessity of another costly winter campaign against Russian armies whose forces are strained but unbroken.

Key Question

The key question here is plainly whether the effect of the vast territorial gains by Germany in the South will have adversely affected Russia's resources of food, factories and oil to such an extent that it will be unable to maintain its present pressure.

On the basis of their performance during the last few weeks, however, the Soviet armies seem to possess unsuspected reserve power. They have not only held up Field Marshal Fedor von Bock at Stalingrad for more than a month, they have at the same time kept some degree of initiative all the way along the front from Voronezh to Leningrad.

The effect on the Axis satellites and European neutrals of this failure by Germany to achieve anything like its full objectives this year is becoming more and more marked.

This has been heightened by a second factor, namely, increasingly heavy bombing of Germany by the British and American air forces.

Taken together, these two developments appear to be widely interpreted on the Continent as clear evidence Hitler has lost his best chance of defeating the United Nations.

Third Factor

This growing impression is still further heightened by a third new factor—increased appreciation of United States military might.

The fact is that only lately have the information services of Britain and the United States been able to get in some genuinely effective work in neutral countries and even in occupied and satellite nations.

This information has at last begun to counteract the high pressure of Nazi propaganda, which all along has belittled the significance of the United States' entrance into the war. The result is the idea has begun to penetrate and spread that

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Military experts in Washington base opinions on Soviet defense of Stalingrad.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—Allied military authorities in the Capital are convinced today that Germany is fighting a losing war against the Red Army.

This judgment, reached slowly and guarded by the knowledge that hard, bitter fighting is ahead for Russia and all the United Nations, is borne out by several significant factors:

At no time have the Russians conceded that Stalingrad was going to be lost and they are conceding it less so today.

It now can be said that as much as six weeks ago a high Soviet military official categorically affirmed to the combined chiefs of staff in Washington that Stalingrad would hold against everything the Nazis could hurl against it. Americans and British were polite, but unconvinced. But the fact is that if Stalingrad stands to the end, it will surprise most of Russia's allies but it will not surprise the Russians themselves.

Another Cold Winter

Even if Stalingrad has to be expended and the Nazis finally pound their way to the Caspian Sea, those who have access to the best military information here now are persuaded that the German loss of men and materiel and the long, painful retarding of Hitler's timetable of conquest have been such that Hitler again will be forced to hold a vast army on the frozen eastern frontier for another winter at the end of which Russia still will have powerful and well-armed forces.

With France beaten, with Britain temporarily unable to attack, Germany attacked Russia, not only to gain its resources, but to make sure that Germany wouldn't have to fight a two-front war. It is now assured, in the judgment of careful and informed sources, that Germany will have to fight a two-front war. The prospect of a land offensive against the European continent this year is by no means dismissed but, whatever happens in the next few months, Germany will face a two-front land war in the spring of 1943.

Germany needs to win and to win fast. Germany is not winning fast and, because it is not gaining fast enough, it is expending more than it is gaining. For this reason, considerable importance is attached to an authenticated German document which has come into the hands of Allied diplomats here and which discloses why time is running out for Hitler. It reports shortage of manpower and shortage of production.

Speer Issues Warning

The document, apparently a report on German manpower problems, was prepared by Dr. Albert Speer, Nazi Minister of Armaments and Production, and in it Dr. Speer says:

We must win this year by the end of October, when the Russian winter begins, or we will have lost once and for all.

We must win with the weapons we have now and not with those we will have next year.

We can only win if every man capable of bearing arms is at the front and we must put all we have in the front line

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Chinese to Welcome Willkie With Name of 'Wei Er-chi'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—Wendell Willkie's new Chinese name, Wei Er-chi, bestowed on him in anticipation of his forthcoming visit to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, is said by the Chinese Embassy here to come as close as may be to reproducing the sounds of the American name.

When approached by The Christian Science Monitor for information about the correct spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of the Chinese ideographs, the Embassy set one of its best calligraphists to work with a brush.

Mr. Willkie's new name means: "Powerful You Foundation."

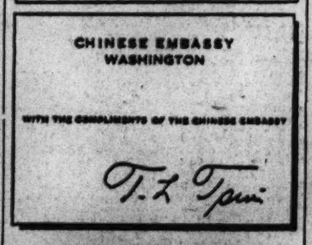
The Chinese Embassy adds interesting comment on other meanings of the characters.

Wei means not only powerful, but august, majestic, pomp, dignity, awe, imposing, intimidating, stately, solemn, lordly, and grateful.

The second symbol, Er, is inserted for a typically Chinese reason.

While it breaks the phonetic resemblance between the American and Chinese of "Willkie," Er is added to give greater dignity and importance to the name. Three symbols is the custom in such leading Chinese names as Sun Yet-sen and Chiang Kai-shek.

The third ideograph, Chi, also means ground or earth. This is considered particularly pertinent since it has symbolic reference to the new airport, just being completed, where Mr. Willkie will land.



Special Envoy Helped

Since Mr. Willkie may not be able—yet—to write his new name in Chinese, the Embassy in Washington helped him out.

American Paratroops Train In Britain for Invasions

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD PARATROOP PLANE SOMEWHERE OVER ENGLAND, Sept. 25—These American paratroops have something the British haven't got. It's a reserve parachute for use in the extremely unlikely event of the main chute not opening.

When the men step out from the open doorway of the plane each one addresses to himself the following words—"one thousand, two thousand, three thousand . . ."

Literally taken, this adds up to nothing. To the speaker though it can mean everything, for if he hasn't felt the mighty jerk of the parachute opening before the incantation is completed, it means the main chute has failed—and he then pulls the ripcord of the auxiliary designed to ensure that he breaks only his fall on landing.

Although leaping out of airplanes in midair may be too much even for newspapermen with their professional preference for recording an impression in print rather than in the subsoil, for the paratroops it is merely a trivial prelude to the real job.

Full Training Needed

"There's nothing to it," they say. They are far more concerned with what they do when they've landed.

This latter phase is highly specialized, calling for extremely thorough training on individual and team lines.

The general public always thinks of paratroops in dangerous jumping from breathlessly low altitudes. Paratroopers think of themselves, however, in terms of hard and sustained fighting.

They are not just raiders for stealthy hit-and-run missions. They are regular infantry with great concentrated firepower capa-

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Arbitration of Labor Disputes in the Bay State Finding Rocky Road to Travel

Cellar to Garret Junk Hunt Is Scheduled for Next Week

Continued from Page 1

do just that. Actually all junk—metal, rubber, rags, and paper, that is—has to be cleared through a junk dealer who is equipped to sort and prepare it properly for conversion into base materials. The Government and the smelting plants will not accept it from any other source, so there's no use trying."

He went on to explain that of course patriotic citizens could give junk to a charitable organization who would then sell it to a junkie and benefit from the proceeds.

Public reluctance to sell to junkies, Mr. Taylor declared, was the result of fifth column propaganda against that always somewhat unpopular industry.

"Fifth Column" Work

"The 'fifth column,'" he said, "has been kicking our program in the shins and doing a sweet job on us," by starting rumors that the scrap was not really needed or that junkies were making a very good thing out of the scrap drive and probably getting rich as they did in World War I.

"The junk dealers are absolutely essential to the scrap drive," stated Mr. Taylor, "and so far from making a big profit are lucky if they make anything under the present ceiling prices for junk. In fact, we think the situation so unfair that we are trying to get Washington to raise the ceiling right now."

He mentioned particularly the rumor that because bullets are now being made with jackets of steel instead of copper, copper scrap is no longer needed. "Copper is needed," he declared.

Keep Razor Blades Out

The one thing householders are urged not to throw into the scrap pile is razor blades. Metal scrap is sorted first by hand, and sharp razor blades mingled with the other types of metal scrap make the sorting brutally hazardous.

Offhand we don't know of anyone who has any spare blond hair, but if you do happen to have some, you may send it, postage collect, directly to the Bendix Aviation Corp., Baltimore, Md., who will put it to good use and will send you a certificate and a note of thanks. This is one of the few kinds of salvage, if not the only kind, that the citizen can contribute through any other source than his local salvage committee.

Automobile graveyards piled high with broken-down cars and rusty parts, said Mr. Taylor further, are no indication that the scrap effort has hit a snag. "We are keeping the graveyards full intentionally," he declared, "otherwise they would go out of business and they must stay in business for at least another year and a half before all the cars due to come off the road are in." Auto graveyard junk moves, he explained, at the rate of about 60 days after collection. The rate is already down to 50 days at present in Massachusetts, which is better than normal, he added.

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By a Staff Photographer

War Service May Be Near, but It's Harvard for Awhile

Left: Louis W. Baker of Indianola, Iowa, moves into Grays Hall, Harvard Yard, along with 679 other members of Harvard's Class of '46 which registered today. As with most of his classmates, he is planning to concentrate in subjects useful in wartime—in his case—chemistry. He is holder of a freshman scholarship. Right: Wrestling with official papers in Memorial Hall as they register are these Massachusetts men of '46: Right, reading from foreground to background, Arthur J. Barker of Somerville and Joseph Dratch of the same city. Left, in the same order, Roderick L. Carmosino of Somerville and Selden W. Connolly of New Bedford.

680 New Freshmen Register at Harvard

With the likelihood of Army service hanging immediately over their heads, 680 members of Harvard's newest freshman class registered in the Yard this morning.

They were nearly lost in a University already largely given over to war activity, but Harvard found time to give them a bit of the age-old flavor of things Harvardian and let them know they are now Harvard men.

These 680 young men who went through the Memorial Hall line, signed their names time after time on a half a dozen formal documents, and emerged "men of '46," are the second installment of Harvard's first wartime freshman class.

'46 Class Now 1,380

The first group of "Yardlings," numbering 700, registered last June and are already one-third through their first year. Together, the two portions of the Class of 1946 total 1,380 men—the largest freshman class, by far, in all of Harvard's 300-odd years of existence.

As if to initiate the new men into the sort of college to which they are coming, several hundred members of the Army chaplains' school emerged from a class in Sanders Theater, Memorial Hall, just as the first freshman went in to register at 10 a. m.

Uniforms mixed with stylish collegiate clothing on the steps of Mem Hall—and Harvard had begun another year.

Ready to greet the frosh as they came out of the Hall, bearing an armful of official papers, were a few of the old-style commercial solicitors, hawking newspapers, magazines, laundry and pressing contracts. These "vultures" have been a characteristic feature of registration day. But this year there were only a few. Compared to the milling scenes of other years, when scores of salesmen mobbed the comparatively innocent new students, this year was calm and serene.

The Crimson Tradition

One tradition begun many years ago by the "vultures" remained. The first freshman through Mem Hall got a year's subscription to the Crimson, daily newspaper. The winner was William Dubey of Brooklyn, who made his way through the maze of papers and documents in 18 minutes flat.

By a strange coincidence, when Mr. Dubey walked up to the Crimson salesman who was to give him the paper, he learned that the latter was Murray Bovarnick '44, his Lowell House roommate, whom he had never met before.

Mr. Dubey learned another thing—that all members of the Crimson staff get their copy of the paper free, and so he would have been able to see the paper every day for nothing.

There were signs of the times in the registration issue of the Crimson today. The traditional editorial of fatherly advice, this year entitled, "War Our Heritage," began by proposing that despite the imminence of Army or Navy service, freshman "can and should salvage some of the features of a Harvard education."

Get-Acquainted Meetings

The Crimson editors explained by saying that "only in extreme cases" should a student take nothing but subjects which would prepare him for war work. The assumption was clear—that practically unanimously, the Class of 1946 is going in for such courses as math, physics, chemistry, and engineering sciences.

A touch of the old Harvardian casualness cropped up here and there elsewhere in the paper. A big, half-page map of the University, headed "How to Conquer Harvard's Baffling Layout," was a reminder of the trouble new men have in finding their way around. So was the opening paragraph of the accompanying story, which read:

"Harvard, like Boston, was founded on cowpaths, and since the average freshman's mentality has little in common with a cow, he has some difficulty in finding his bearings."

The University authorities, who will soon be welcoming their new students in get-acquainted meetings, boasted today that the Class of 1946 was not only the largest in Harvard's history but the one contaning the most "potential ability."

Dean Paul H. Buck said the basis for this assertion was to be found in admission data and in the "fine record" already made by the men who registered in June.

Housing is Crammed

The Dean said Harvard chose the members of '46 from a record total of 2,258 approved final applicants—an increase in 665 over last year, despite the war and the draft.

The entering class must have just about crammed Harvard's physical capacity to the bursting point. An estimated total of 4,000 men in uniform are already living in dormitories in the Yard and near by. To this, add 3,580 undergraduates and about 2,765 graduate students, and one has more than 10,000 men in residence—about 2,000 men over the usual total of peacetime undergraduate and graduate students.

Many of the new "frosh" are moving directly into the houses, formerly reserved for upperclassmen. Others are finding a few rooms in the yard, where co-eds have lived the past summer. Still others who got their applications in late are forced to "live out," in isolated dormitories or even in boarding houses.

Since the Navy has taken over the Freshman Union for its mess hall, the frosh all must eat in the House dining halls.

In their first meeting with faculty men, the men of '46 will tonight hear Dean Buck, who will be welcoming them in the absence of Dr. James B. Conant, President, who is in Washington on war duties.

Ickes Urges Longer Hours In Coal Mines

Developments which will affect New England's winter-fuel situation occurred today as Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes called to Washington coal producers and mine-union representatives to discuss longer working hours and "full production from now on" in the nation's coal mines.

Longer hours are necessary now, he declared, to supply wartime needs. Whether the conference would result in a 40-hour work week in the mines—now on a 35-hour-week schedule—was not known, as Mr. Ickes plans to leave the decision to the conferees on Tuesday.

Mr. Ickes added that immediate steps were becoming necessary to protect the mining industry from loss of manpower to the armed services. Officials of the United Mine Workers have suggested that enlistments be stopped in that industry.

Landlords in areas where rents are controlled by the Government yesterday were enabled by the Office of Price Administration to charge tenants part or all of the cost of converting heating systems from oil to coal, provided in each case the tenant agreed.

An exception to the maximum rent regulation, the move was made by OPA "only because the fuel-oil emergency demands that this important conservation step be taken wherever possible."

Scouting in War Up for Scrutiny At Swampscott

Scouting's place in the war will be explored by Boy Scouts from six New England States, their adult leaders and committeemen in the 1942 meeting of Region One at the New Ocean House in Swampscott all day Saturday.

War emergency services already being performed by boys from 49 local councils will be illustrated, as new ways of increasing their usefulness are discussed.

Proud that one fourth of the men in America's armed forced are Scout-trained, the Scouts are honoring all members of their organization serving in the defense of their country, at the banquet scheduled to close the meeting. Forty-nine soldiers and sailors will be seated at the head table to represent all Scouts from New England who are enrolled in the armed forces.

Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, and Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, will speak during the evening on the meeting's theme, "Strong for America."

Rarely Since System Started Has It Met So Many Obstacles

Though shaken by several recent jolts, arbitration in labor disputes has just made a comeback in a third Massachusetts case. Rarely since its start has arbitration run into such difficulties as today.

After agreeing to arbitrate and then rejecting the plan when half way through, 600 employees of the American Hide and Leather Company at Lowell have just returned to arbitration.

Originally the union asked for a 10 per cent increase, decided to arbitrate, broke off, and renewed its wage demand.

A strike cropped up last week, which was settled by the international president of the union going before a union meeting last Sunday and getting the men to agree to go back to work.

For a time this week it looked as if another strike would start yesterday, and the company was greatly concerned whether the union would take care of the protection of $100,000 worth of perishables, if the men walked out.

Newly Organized

The union is a newly organized local of the Fur and Leather workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The main set-back that arbitration has had hereabouts came in the Haverhill shoe strike of a few weeks ago. The Eastern Massachusetts Railway case gave arbitration another disturbance.

In Haverhill the shoe workers bolted an arbitration award they did not like, walked out, and the employers then gave them what they asked. That precedent is regarded among various labor officials as a very unsettling one for the practice of arbitration. When the Eastern Massachusetts men threatened to strike rather than accept their arbitration award, something needed to be done to save the face of arbitration, a number felt.

The Haverhill overturn was spectacular. All the shoe workers in the city, some 4,300, were involved. An impartial chairman had been set up in the industry, to represent both workers and employers. He was paid by both sides. The man picked was Maxwell Kopelof, a Conciliator in the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor. It appeared that the machinery was provided in Haverhill, as in other industries in other cities, for harmonious labor relations.

Mr. Kopelof made a study of the shoe industry in Haverhill from 1940 to July 1, 1942. He had before him the exact amount of money that every shoe worker had earned. He worked carefully to produce an arbitration award fitted to the industry. When he got through he gave no general raise, but to the crafts which were making away over the usual rates, he gave nothing, and to the workers who needed to have their pay brought up, he awarded raises.

Range of Increases

His increases ranged from 5, 7½ to 10 per cent. Over 50 per cent of the employees got an advance.

But his program of allocating raises did not please those who got none. The lasting and making rooms, which had received no increase, were the first to walk out. The rest followed.

When the work force of the factories was out on the street, the manufacturers, loaded with orders, many for war, decided to deal directly with the strikers. They sidestepped the industry arbitrator and his award.

The companies then gave an increase of 7½ per cent to every one excepting the fancy stitchers. To these they gave 10 per cent, the same amount that Mr. Kopelof had awarded them. Consequently the fancy stitchers obtained nothing from the walk out.

Mr. Kopelof resigned his job as arbiter for the industry.

Business is reported as going on handsomely.

Haverhill has long had union organization. Originally the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of the American Federation was in, but the United Shoe Workers of the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations recently won a city-wide election and ousted the A. F. of L. The general president of the C.I.O. union protested the tieup, declared it an "outlaw strike," and urged acceptance of the Kopelof award. The strikers turned him down and named their own negotiating committee.

In the Eastern Massachusetts dispute, the union rejected the award of an arbitration board. Its threatened strike was headed off by agreement to let the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration review the award. This means a new decision.

Ban on Sport Trains Asked of Railways

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation said today it had asked railroads informally to run no special trains to sport events, but had issued no order to prohibit it.

ODT added, however, that a formal order might be issued in the near future "putting teeth" into its informal request.

The Boston and Maine Railroad, ODT said, had asked for permission to run trains to the Rockingham race track in New Hampshire. In reply, ODT said that while it had suggested railroads not operate special trains to sport events it had issued no formal order.

Pending the issuance of a formal order, it was explained, the ODT's informal request was not binding.

A Salvation Army 'Launching'

A Rhode Island girl whose brother was killed when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor has been named sponsor of the "Carrier Salvation" to be launched in connection with the opening of the Greater Boston Annual Maintenance Appeal of the Salvation Army at the Boston Chamber of Commerce next Tuesday evening.

She is Miss Vivienne Buckley of Providence, brother of John D. Buckley, aviation ordnance man, who voluntarily manned a machine gun when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor and was killed when a bomb landed near him.

There will be a shipyard setting as William G. O'Hare, general chairman, opens the financial drive to reach a goal of $250,000 to carry on the work of the Salvation Army in Greater Boston, plus the organization's war work program.

The campaign actually begins Monday when about 2,000 volunteers will set out to achieve this year's objective. Sunday will be observed as Salvation Army Sunday in many Greater Boston churches. About 300 clergymen are co-operating in this event, according to Col. Richard F. Stratton, Provincial Commander of the Salvation Army.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE COOL RAIN WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat colder tonight with frost in exposed places of suburbs. Gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Slightly colder tonight with light to heavy frost in exposed places.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Somewhat colder with frost in exposed places of interior tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm wornings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 12:51 p. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Light all vehicles Friday by 7:08 p. m.

Pepper Will Speak In New Hampshire

NASHUA, N. H. (AP)—Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida will be the keynote speaker at the Democratic State Convention in Concord, Oct. 1, State Chairman Robert E. Early announced.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Harry C. Browne, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury District, at 8 p. m.

Saturday

A talk on the Karolik Collection will be given in the Museum of Fine Arts by Mrs. Sayward at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

The Weymouth Heights Club Victory Harvest Show will be open in the clubhouse from 6 to 9:30 p. m. All kinds of vegetables, fruits and fall flowers will be displayed. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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All a Part of the War Effort

By a Staff Photographer

Artist Sketches Mrs. Saltonstall During Theater Bond Drive

Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the Governor, buys a bond and is sketched by Miss Dorothea Anderson, talented young artist, at the Exeter Street Theater. During a September Bond and Stamp Drive the theater is presenting to each purchaser a personal portrait by Miss Anderson.

Dry Vote Wins In Kentucky's Harlan County

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—Harlan County, Kentucky, which became famous throughout the United States during the bitter struggle between its coal mine operators and the United Mine Workers Union, has just seriously embarrassed the country's liquor interests.

Convinced that the wets had packed the ballot boxes at a recent wet-dry local option vote, the drys carried the question to court and have been overwhelmingly vindicated. Instead of losing by 670 votes as first indicated, a fair count revealed that anti-liquor sentiment had actually won by a majority of 1,390.

Commenting upon the Harlan County fraud, the Louisville Times stated that "the publicity effect is worse for wets than an uncontested dry victory would have been."

Outraged Citizens

Much the same sentiments were expressed by C. M. C. Porter, member of the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, who told the beer and liquor retailers in Franklin County that "the drys did not win these elections, they were won by liberal, fair-minded citizens who were outraged by the disgraceful nuisances operated by some beer and liquor dealers."

The Harlan dry victory was given added significance by the fact that just before the court's decision was made known, Lee County became the 60th of Kentucky's 120 counties to become officially dry. The dry majority in Lee was 247, this being the exact majority by which the county voted wet six years ago.

At present, 30 per cent of Kentucky's population live in dry territory comprising 56 per cent of the State's area.

Furthermore, 27 more counties are planning to hold local options. Past experience would indicate that a considerable number of these will outlaw liquor.

400 Did Not Vote

Commenting further on the Harlan findings, the Louisville Times writes that "apparently Harlan is again going dry under local option. In Harlan 400 voters in four precincts testify that they did not vote in the wet-dry election March 28, although their names appeared on election book stubs, recording them as wets.

"Judge Friend, throwing out the votes in the contested precincts, says fraud of the grossest sort was practiced; that it was bold, crude, clumsy and without originality.

"Doubtless it cost a good deal in cash, and the publicity effect is worse for wets than an uncontested dry victory would have been.

"Half of Kentucky's counties are dry and one largely urban county with 100,000 population is dry. The theory used to be that only rural populations wanted local option."

Franco Said to Favor Prince Juan for King

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 25 (AP)—Generalissimo Franco has virtually completed negotiations with the Spanish Royal Family for the restoration of the Monarchy, the Madrid correspondent of the Berner Tagblatt declared.

Franco, the dispatch said, is willing to accept Prince Don Juan as King. It was stated that he was preparing the ground slowly, and that the question of restoration would be raised publicly in three to six months.

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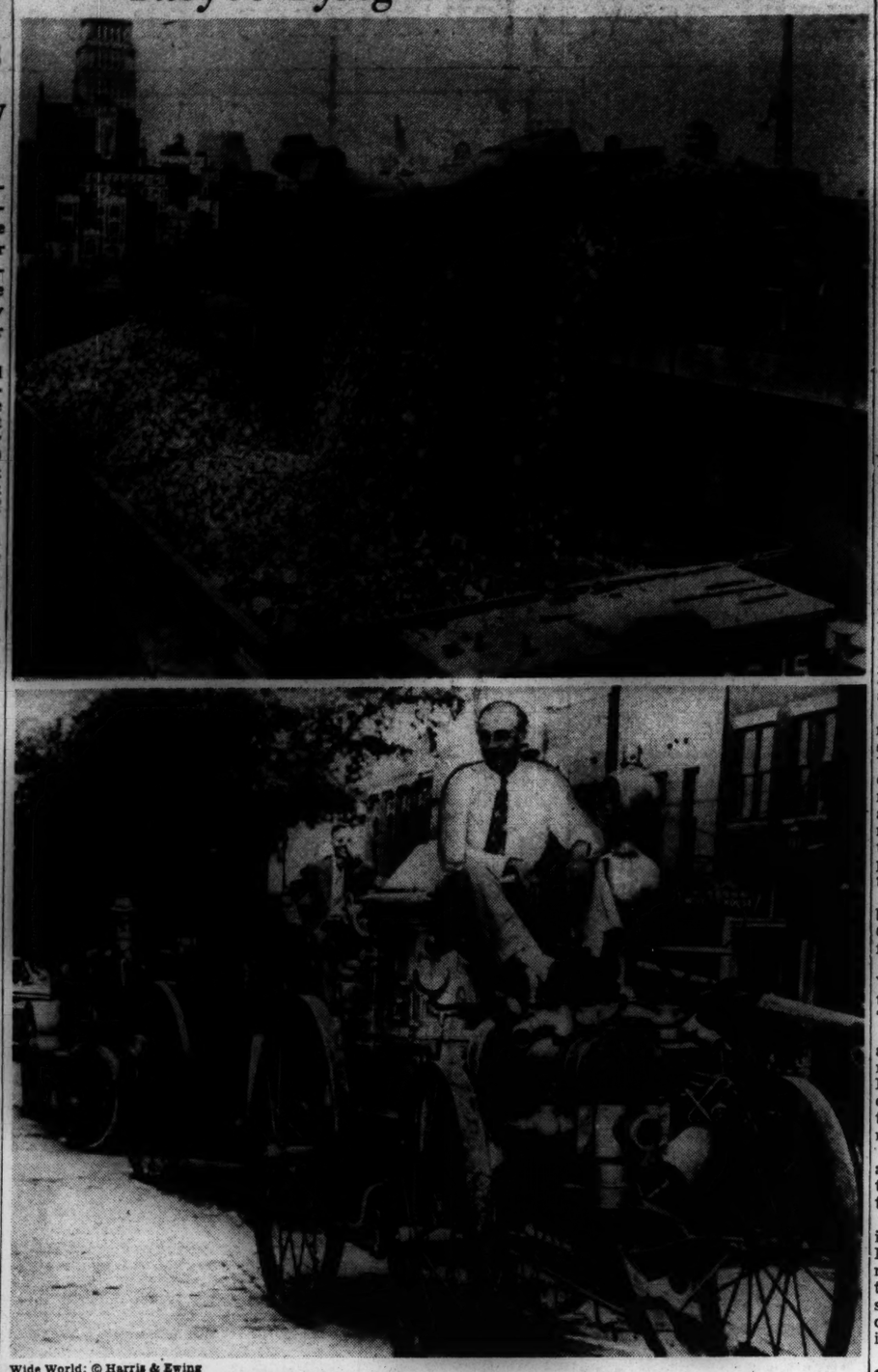


Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

Food for the Blast Furnaces Piles Up

Top: In New York tin can collections are dumped into barges at the foot of Roosevelt Street on their way to a New Jersey detinning plant. The Department of Sanitation, whose trucks collect the salvaged metal, has handled since March 11, this year, 8,641 tons of tin cans, which have yielded more than 70 pounds of tin. Bottom: From Georgia came these old-time fire engines, the kind that used to careen down Main Street shooting sparks and with shrieking whistle to the admiration of every small boy—and some larger ones—in town. These date from 1867, 1880, and 1913. Now they'll go to the scrap pile.

Knox Inspects A Strengthened Panama Canal

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Sept. 25 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox began an inspection of the newly strengthened Panama Canal Zone defenses today after a swift flight here from the United States aboard a big naval seaplane.

Secretary Knox, who last visited this area in December, 1940, arrived yesterday at the Coco Solo Naval Base on the Atlantic side of the isthmus, where he was greeted by Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, Caribbean defense zone commander, and Rear Admiral Clifford van Hook, Commandant of the Fifteenth Naval District.

A short time later he took off for the Pacific side in General Andrews' plane, piloted by the General himself.

While it was not disclosed how long the Secretary would remain in the Canal Zone, it was known that he planned an inspection of defense installations on both sides of the isthmus and it was expected that he also would call on the President and Foreign Minister of Panama.

Many improvements have been made in the Panama Canal defenses since the Secretary's last visit here. While most of these cannot be disclosed, the Navy has announced in recent months the establishment of a new base at Taboga Island, eight miles off the Pacific entrance, establishment of speedy torpedo boat patrols and induction of former tuna boats into patrol service.

Secretary Knox was accompanied by Rear Admiral W. O. Spears, Capt. Frank Beatty and a close friend, Rawleigh Warner.

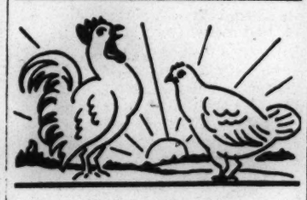
At the Navy Department in Washington it was said that Secretary Knox's call at Balboa was a "routine visit of inspection."

However, it was recalled that at a press conference on Sept. 11 Secretary Knox said he would visit Rio de Janeiro, stopping at American bases along the way, the trip to begin within six weeks or two months of that date.

"I propose to take a good look at everything south of here along the Atlantic," Mr. Knox said at that time.

Commenting generally on his ideas about such trips, Secretary Knox said he considered visits to naval bases a source of inspiration to the men stationed there and that such visits were of value to the civilian officials of the Navy in doing their administrative work.

Secretary Knox's previous longest trip was to Pearl Harbor. Four days after the attack on the Pacific base, he arrived there by air to make a first-hand inspection for President Roosevelt.



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High School Student Corps To Organize for War Duties

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Formation of a war-inspired "high school victory corps," open to all of the 6,500,000 students in the nation's 28,000 public and private secondary schools, was announced today by Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Chief.

Established to give "every high school student in the United States the opportunity to take a definite place in the national war effort through a voluntary enrollment plant," the corps will be headed by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, aviation leader and flying ace of World War I.

Simultaneously with the announcement here, state school superintendents throughout the country were asked to call on school boards and officials to launch the program locally as soon as possible.

A manual recommending methods of organization was sent to all school superintendents and high school principals along with this statement from the National Policy Committee for the Corps, composed of Army, Navy, education and civilian aviation men:

"A realistic appraisal of our need for trained manpower, both in the armed forces and in war production, makes it evident that the high school can't go on doing business as usual."

Two aims of the Corps were set forth as: "First, immediate, accelerated and special training of youth for that war service they will be expected to perform after leaving school; second, active participation of youth while still in school in the community's war effort."

Objectives to be pursued "both inside and outside the classroom" were given as:

Guidance of youth into critical services and occupations; wartime citizenship training to insure better understanding of the war, its meaning, progress and problems; physical fitness; voluntary military drill for selected boys; competence in natural science and mathematics; pre-flight training in aeronautics for those preparing for air service; pre-induction training for critical occupations; community service, including training for essential civilian activities."

Every high school pupil will be eligible to join the "general membership" of the Corps, while those within about two years of completing high school will be eligible for admission to any of these five "special service divisions":

Land service, which calls for pre-induction training for all branches of the Army except the air; air service; sea service, which provides training for all branches of the Navy except the air; production service, preparing for war industries and agriculture; community service, preparing for medical, nursing, teaching "and numerous other professions, and for business and civic services."

"Girls will predominate in the production and community service divisions to meet growing demands of war industries, agriculture, nursing, business and teaching," the announcement said.

Corps members will have service caps" and arm insignia.

Details of the program are to be presented in a nation-wide broadcast from 8:30 to 9 p. m., Eastern War Time, tonight over the Blue Network. Speakers will be Mr. McNutt; Robert L. Patterson, Undersecretary of War; Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; John W. Studebaker, U. S. Education Commissioner; William A. M. Burden, Special Aviation Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, and Willard E. Givens, Secretary of the National Education Association.

WPB Asks All Citizens to Aid Salvage Hunt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The War Production Board today called upon all citizens to act as "salvage scouts," to search for and report idle iron and steel structures and any large amounts of abandoned machinery and equipment.

Lessing J. Rosenwald, Director of WPB's Conservation Division, said there was a "vast amount of useful metal, idle and unused, in all parts of the nation."

It is in bridges, mines, buildings and railroads, street rails, sawmills, tanks, sunken ships, and in other forms, Mr. Rosenwald said.

"Often we find a suggestion to the owner all that is necessary to start the metal moving to the mills, sometimes there are legal difficulties to be overcome," he said. "There may be need for public financing because of the cost of moving the metal. We have a department known as a Special Project Section whose job is to deal with all situations of this sort."

Any person who knows of idle metal in any form was requested to send to information, including the location and, if possible, the ownership of the equipment, to the Special Projects Salvage Committee of WPB in Washington.

British Are Forced To Use Machine Guns On Indians 5 Times

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 25 (AP)—Indian mobs have been machine-gunned five times from the air since the independence movement broke into violence last month, Gen. Sir Alan F. Hartley, Deputy British Commander in Chief in India, disclosed today.

General Hartley told the Council of State that the machine guns were used in the eastern frontier area where most of the outbreaks occurred. He said flares were used first to frighten the Indian crowds away from railway lines where they were trying to halt trains. But this was unsuccessful, and the RAF resorted to machine guns to clear the tracks, he said.

General Harley also said that Government policy would be to use scorched earth only as a last ditch measure when lack of time demanded that an installation be demolished instead of removed. He said this practice would be limited "solely to military necessities of the occasion."

All Will Do War Work Eventually, Selective Service Director Says

CLEVELAND, Sept. 24 (AP)—School children, housewives and older people will be required to aid in essential war activities before the war is won, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey declared last night.

The National Selective Service Director said "we will find in the future school children doing some sort of war work three or four hours a day and going to school at the same time.

"We cannot think that the present untapped labor sources will remain untapped. If we wait too late in making replacement plans we will suffer in the future."

General Hershey warned industrialists to start planning now for their man-power needs of next spring and summer, looking toward greater use of female labor and members of minority groups.

He criticized absences from work, "slowdowns and other methods by which production is lessened."

Earlier in the day he pronounced unsatisfactory the rate of voluntary switchovers from non-essential to war industries.

Asked about deferment of youngsters now working in war plants, General Hersey replied:

"I think there are a lot of young fellows running around war plants now who must come out. Yet there must be uninterrupted war production."

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Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Washington, Pa.; Elmira, N. Y.; Jamestown, N. Y.; New Castle, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Altoona, Pa.; Johnstown, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.

Summer Homes in Hull and Nantasket Sought as Winter Homes for War Workers

Practice Up For First N.E. Folk Festival

If you like to sing such tunes as "Springfield Mountain" and if you enjoy swinging over the floor in the fast figures of the Boston Fancy, it's time you are rounding up your good friends for practice sessions, for your favorite old ballads and dances are just what the first New England Folk Festival wants to present on a three-day program beginning Oct. 6 at the Boston Garden.

Preparing for the event, Miss Sarah Gertrude Knott, founder of the famed regional and National Folk Festivals, is in Boston to select numbers and performers. She and her co-workers are meeting old-time fiddlers and square dance callers, lumberjacks and fishermen, as well as New England residents of foreign extraction in order to have all backgrounds represented.

A United States Army chorus singing soldiers' songs, such as the one which took part in the fifth National Folk Festival held in Washington in the spring, is one of the numbers Miss Knott hopes to include. Mexican and South American groups contributed by foreign language groups resident in Boston will fill out the broad program being planned.

The Folk Festival programs are being held in conjunction with the Handicraft Show and Home Industry Exposition, and will take place each afternoon and evening of the three dates.

Massachusetts traditions will hold the stage on the first day, Oct. 6. Oct. 7 has been set aside for Vermont, Oct. 8 for Rhode Island and Connecticut, Oct. 9 for Maine, and Oct. 10 for New Hampshire. Governors and other officials of these States have been invited to attend on their respective State Days.

No Communists In N. H. Candidates

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 25 (AP)—For the first time in 10 years, the Communist Party of New Hampshire will place no candidates on the ballot for the November election, Mrs. Elba Chase Nelson of Washington announced today.

Mrs. Nelson, Executive Secretary of the Party, said in a prepared statement that the citizens of New Hampshire "must unite for victory by electing to Congress and to State offices those who by proven actions stand behind the President for an all-out mobilization of our country for immediate offensive to smash the Axis."

Winter Homes for Defense Workers?

The above summer homes are typical of the type the National Housing Agency is asking owners to "winterize" for purposes of relieving acute housing shortages on the North and South Shores. They have dozens of rooms, many are centrally heated and insulated and can accommodate hundreds of war workers. What war worker wouldn't like to live in homes like these?

War Calls Shrink Symphonic Group To a Swing Unit

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 25 (AP)—The Rhode Island WPA Symphony Orchestra has become a sacrifice to the war effort, because many of its musicians are playing a new tune—the swelling symphony of war industry jobs.

A trombonist, for example, is running a steam shovel, a violinist has taken up welding, a clarinetist is a timekeeper and the orchestra's conductor has a job in a shipyard.

So skeletonized has it become—it has shrunk from a one-time peak of 100 players to 27—that the name of the group has been changed to "Symphonic Swing unit," and the remaining old guards are doing their bit playing polite boogie-woogie at Army and Navy posts, and at war bond rallies.

Uncle Sam has been a double-barreled Pied Piper in luring the boys away. In addition to the men who have accepted well-paying war industry jobs, five others are in the Army, four of them playing in Army bands and the fifth serving as librarian for a service band.

And, as an indirect result of the war, a few others have obtained jobs in radio stations and night club orchestras, and the orchestra's one time librarian, a French horn player, is selling insurance.

Due to its small size, the orchestra will discontiue this fall and winter its series of Sunday night symphonic concerts in Providence,

More Than 1,000 Residences Held Available for Occupancy

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Uncle Sam's war workers in South Shore factories are going to spend their winters "at the seashore" under a National Housing Agency program inviting summer home owners to convert their places into all-year-round shelters.

"How about realizing revenues on these heavily taxed properties which are usually idle for eight to nine months of the year?" asked John M. Dobbs, Regional Representative of the NHA, today. It's all part of a contemplated plan, he said, to forestall the growing need for new housing in the Quincy war zone by first utilizing existing structures.

The Agency is concentrating upon Hull and Nantasket at first where more than 1,000 summer homes are catalogued as good for war worker occupancy. In Hull alone there are said to be 350 summer properties already equipped with central heating systems, double walls and enclosed foundations.

Hull Has 1,000

And Hull has an estimated 1,000 other homes with heating facilities that could be made satisfactory for winter occupancy at not too much expense.

The turn to idle summer homes for all-year-round use is made necessary by an acute demand for the housing of war workers along the South Shore. The government will not finance the conversion work, but it will do almost everything else, including the acceptance of loans under an FHA long-term payment plan.

With new home building practically at a standstill and with most communities unwilling to appeal for new wartime housing that may prove an economic drag on postwar markets, South Shore officials point to the utilization of all available structures as the only alternative. Housing problems are fast becoming acute around Quincy. And to "winterize" many of the summer homes is said to require no more than the addition of adequate heating plants plus proper insulation.

On the other hand, the rents to be realized from all-year-round occupancy would pay for the property improvements several times over in a short time, according to Mr. Dobbs who feels that the government is doing summer property owners a favor rather than asking a favor of them.

Not a Threat

Failure of South Shore home owners to co-operate in this voluntary program, Mr. Dobbs said, could lead to government commandeering of all available space close to defense plants. This is not a threat, he said, but just plain logic, since the war program must go on and idle properties constitute a serious economic waste.

Owners of properties in Hull and Nantasket are being asked to contact the FHA at once to determine the number of owners who will assist in the program. The whole community will benefit, it is stated by Mr. Dobbs, by alleviating the necessity of building government housing which, in the long run, could seriously threaten the realty market structure after the war.

Mr. Dobbs said specifically: "The National Housing Agency is asking property owners in Hull and Nantasket beach area to co-operate with housing officials in the State to avert the possibility of an acute housing shortage in the South Shore area. We must utilize every possible existing property to accommodate the workers in war industries. This can be done in more than 1,000 properties in the two towns named."

The NHA representative pointed out that property owners could not only realize a financial return upon their conversion efforts, but they would also be making a major contribution to the war effort. He said that many war workers are currently residing in some of the properties and would be content to remain there if assured of winter heating.

Every Assistance

"Every possible assistance will be given to property owners to convert their dwellings," Mr. Dobbs continued, "but the initiative rests at this time with the property owners themselves."

In commenting upon the conversion of summer properties for winter use today, John F. Malley, State Director of the FHA, declared: "We must conserve every critical war material and for this reason new home construction is out. Hence it is imperative that we make full use of what we have. Under Title 1 of the FHA plan loans can be obtained up to $5,000 on low interest rates. The work can be done without authorization by the War Production Board unless the job involves the use of critical materials."

Mr. Malley said that member institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board absolutely guaranteed to furnish financing necessary for winterization of any jobs in Hull and Nantasket. Some projects have already been started.

Hull and Nantasket were selected for immediate concentration of housing efforts because the communities are ideally situated within easy commuting distance to South Shore war industries. It is simpler to live in these districts than in communities closer to Boston, and the housing is available on existing structures.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Sept. 26
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation.
3:30 p. m.—Let's Be Neighbors.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Ben Klassen, Tenor.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:15.
5:30 p. m.—Glory Pleasants Trio.
5:45 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Canteen Girl.
6:45 p. m.—Erwin Yeo, Organist.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.8mc), and 43B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Telegraphic Reports— Braves at Brooklyn, Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant" music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.; News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; music.
8:00 p. m.—"Rising Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Boyd Raeburn's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"This Is Navy Norfolk"—with Saxie Dowell's Band.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter—News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Double or Nothing — Walter Compton, M. C.; guests.
10:00 p. m.—Network Sports.
10:15 p. m.—News Service.
10:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestras.
11:30 p. m.—George Duffy's Orchestra.

War Chemists Arriving Soon For Raid Show

A motor caravan of the Army Chemical Warfare Service will roll into Boston tomorrow morning to prepare for "Air Raid," New England's biggest Civilian Defense exhibit, to be held next Monday and Tuesday nights at Braves Field, the Regional Office of Civilian Defense announced today.

The caravan will carry $40,000 worth of equipment and will be escorted by State Police. Eight officers and 30 enlisted men led by Col. Joseph D. Sears will accompany the caravan.

Rain or shine, "Air Raid," an elaborate spectacle depicting what might happen during an air attack, will be presented both nights at the Boston ball park, United States Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, First Civilian Defense Area, said today.

While the general public will be admitted to the field without charge, special sections of the grandstand will be reserved for Civilian Defense forces. Members of the "Armband Army" will be allowed to bring one other adult into the reserved section.

A feature of the first night's presentation will be the administering of the Civilian Defense oath of allegiance to 20,000 Civilian Defense workers by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

"Air Raid" has been presented before capacity throngs in Baltimore and New York. It makes its first New England appearance in Boston before starting a wide tour of the six States.

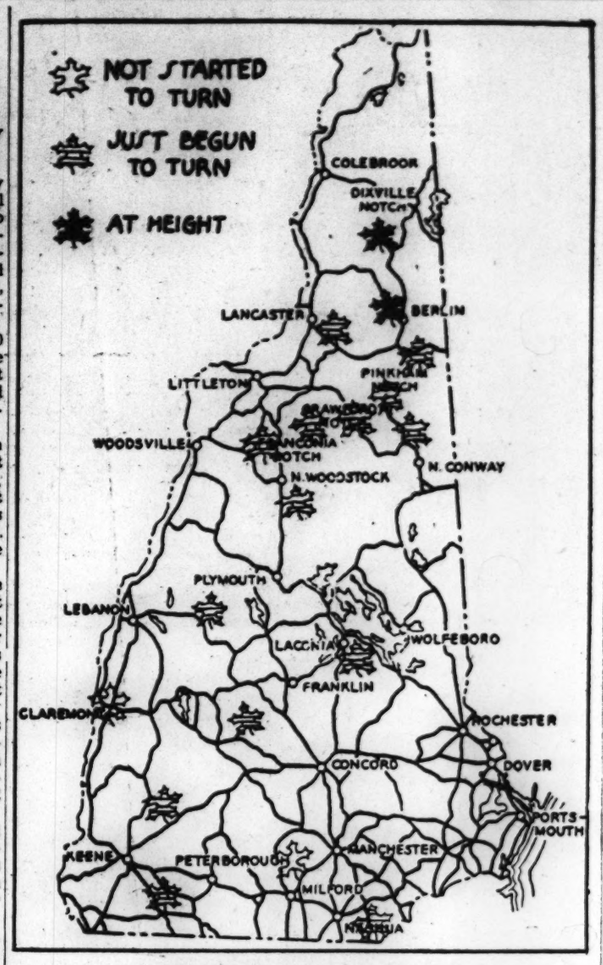
Flame throwers, magnesium, rubber-phosphorous, thermite, and demolition bombs are used during the demonstration as realistic buildings are burned, bombed, and blown up.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc
6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from the Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"The United Nations—Russia." Prof. Samuel H. Cross.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
WRUL, 11.87mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
10:00 p. m.—English.

Christian Science Programs
4:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), 11.79mc and (15.25mc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

For Sunday, Sept. 27
2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.



The Foliage Pageant Opens

New Hampshire's annual autumn foliage parade has begun. Starting from Dixville Notch in the north, the bright reds, yellows, and golds are creeping south, changing the hillsides into a sea of myriad contrasting colors. According to reports from the State Forestry and Recreation Department, the next two weeks will bring the height of the foliage season in New Hampshire. The map shown will aid those planning to view the foliage pageant to pick the region where the colors will be at their best.

15,000 Children Going to Circus

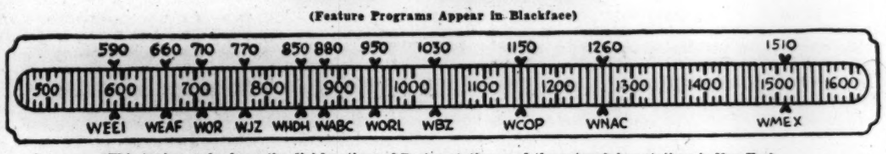
More than 15,000 orphaned and underprivileged children from some 20 Greater Boston institutions of all denominations will be guests of Aleppo Temple of the Shrine at matinee performances of the Hamid-Morton three-ring circur which opens at the Boston Garden next Monday evening for a seven-day engagement.

Judge Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., Potentate of the Shrine, pointed out that probably this is the largest number of children ever invited to a circus in Boston, and far exceeds the number who attended last year's circus as guests of the Shrine, which is again sponsoring the show.

The first matinee will be given next Tuesday at 3 p. m. and daily thereafter, including Sunday. Evening performances begin at 8:30 o'clock.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Telegraphic reports: Boston Braves at Brooklyn baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Snapshots	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch.		Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Columbia Concert	Lynn War Bond Drive	"Pepper Young's Family"		Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Orchestra	Lynn War Bond Drive	"Right to Happiness"		Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"	ton Braves at Brooklyn baseball game	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15	S. S. Lexington: Int.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch.		Dance Matinee: records.
4:30	Children's Clinic	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn baseball game	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45	Jas. M. Moyer, talk	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"		Dance Matinee: records.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs.	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole, variety show
5:15	Follies: "Post"	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	
5:30	Follies: "Post"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	California Caravan	Andrews Sisters, songs.
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Meet the Band"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News Comments	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Dance orchestra	Fred Warings' Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	Melody Weavers	Sportscast	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	News Service
7:30	Report to Nation	"The Lone Ranger": western drama	Neighborhood Call: dr.	"Red Ryder": drama	Dramatization
7:45	Report to Nation		Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder": drama	Lexington Survivors Int.
8:00	'Kate Smith Hour': music; comedy; drama; guests	Earl Godwin, News	Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; F. Black's Or.	"Sizing Up the News"	George M. Cohan's Music
8:15		Dinah Shore, in person		Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Richard Salinger, News
8:30		Don Dudley's Orchestra	"Information Please!"	"This Is Navy Norfolk"	The Lyric Theater
8:45	Kate Smith; News	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Saxie Dowell's Orch.	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse"; Ray Block's Orchestra.	"Gangbusters": sketch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter, News	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		"Gangbusters": sketch.		News Service	
9:30	"That Brewster Boy": serial	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	Party; Louise Massey; vocalists; Whitey Ford	"Double or Nothing"; quiz with guests	"Classical Album"
9:45		Alvino Rey's Or.; Music			"Classical Album"
10:00	"Caravan"; Lanny Ross; Connie Boswell; Margo; Herb Shriner; Orchestra	Meet Your Navy	"People Are Funny"; quiz show; guests	Network Sports	News reports; Defense
10:15		Meet Your Navy		Network Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30		Democratic Unity Banquet: Lt. Gov. C. Poletti	World's Most Honored Music: M. Piastro, con.	Network Sports	Treasury Star Parade
10:45				Network Sports	Dean Hudson's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra
11:15	Adm. Ernest King.	Dance orchestra	Victory Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
11:30	Jack Edwards' Orchestra	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	George Duffy's Orchestra	Day's End; News
11:45		Music; News	News Service	George Duffy's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ Melodies	
7:15	Musical Program	Newscast	Musicale; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; Talk; News.	Religious program	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War summ'ry	Religious program; News	News Service	"Good Morning"; talk	
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News reports
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Rise and Shine	Military Band: News	"George & Dixie"; News	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30	Carl Moore; News	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast: Fred and Posey	Ruth Moss Interviews	Camp program
8:45	Carl Moore's Club	Newscast		Ruth Moss Interviews	Don Vinton's Orchestra
9:00	Priscilla Porteseuse	Fishermen's Program	News; Music	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Organ Reveries	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	"Spotlight Revue"	Talk: "Morning Pickup"
9:45	$90 Presents	"Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"; or.
10:00	"Youth on Parade"; reports; music; or.	American Legion Aux.	"Aldrich Family"; recording	News; "Rainbow House"	Studio program
10:15		"The Cadets"		With Bob Emery	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Salute So. America	Treasury Star Parade	South American Way	"Sing and Swing Shop"	"Goin' Shopping With Marie Mason"
10:45	Food Fair	Air Express Music	Saturday Serenade	"Sing and Swing Shop"	
11:00	News; Garden talk	The Servicemen's Hop	"The Creightons Are Coming"; comedy serial	Studio Speaker	"The Esquires"
11:15	American Stories	The Servicemen's Hop		Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Let's Pretend"	Little Blue Playhouse; dramatization	Coast Guard on Parade	Army Band Concert	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	"Let's Pretend"		Coast Guard on Parade	Army Band Concert	News report
12:00	Theater of Today;	News Service	News; Reporter; Music	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Madeleine Carroll	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party	Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour; talk; music	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45			Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Launching of S. S. Lexington	Launching S. S. Lexington	Launching S. S. Lexington	Launching S. S. Lexington	Launching S. S. Lexington
1:15					
1:30	Democratic State Committee; from	Al & Lee Reiser, piano	All Out for Victory	News Service	Music at Game Time
1:45		U. S. Coast Guard	News Service	"Salute to the States"	Music at Game Time
2:00	Faneuil Hall	Fantasy in Melody	Matinee in Rhythm	Jerry Wald's Orchestra	Boston University-Amer-
2:15	Dem. State Com.	Fantasy in Melody	"Autumn Leaves"; music	Jerry Wald's Orchestra	ican International foot-
2:30	News Service	Air Express Music	Matinee in Rhythm	Telegraphic reports:	ball game
2:45	Michigan - Great	Fishermen's Program	Notre Dame - Wisconsin	Brooklyn at Phila-	Boston University-Amer-
3:00	Lakes Naval Training Station football game	Royal Canadian Band	football game	delphia baseball game	ican International foot-
3:15		"Let's Waltz"	Notre Dame - Wisconsin	Telegraphic reports:	ball game
3:30		Air Express Music	football game	Brooklyn at Phila-	Boston University-Amer-
3:45	Mich.-G. Lakes g'me	Saturday Serenade	Notre Dame - Wisconsin	delphia baseball game	ican International game
4:00	News; Michigan-Great Lakes Naval Training Station football game	News Service	football game	Brooklyn at Philadelphia baseball game	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15		Air Express Music	Notre Dame - Wisconsin		Dance Matinee: records.
4:30		String Concert	football game	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45		String Concert	Notre Dame - Wisconsin	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00	Michigan - Great Lakes football	Air Express Music	football game	University of Minnesota-University of Pittsburgh football game	Terry O'Toole; variety show
5:15		Air Express Music	Notre Dame-Wisconsin.		
5:30	Matinee at Meadowbrook; orchestra	Music for Young Americans	Three Suns Trio		Carmen Miranda, songs.
5:45			Ramin & Bauer, Piano	Minnesota-Pittsburgh	News reports
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Baseball scores; Sports
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Music	Sports Reports	Baseball-football scores	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Fraser Hunt	Dinner Music	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Gridiron Parade	News Review	Dramatization	Sports of the Day
7:00	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	"Noah Webster Says"	Navy Bulletin Board;	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	McQuarrie's Quiz	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service
7:30	Man Behind Stations	"News Highlights"	Football Review	"Confidentially Yours"	Dramatization
7:45	Musical program	"Beep Night"	"War in the Air"	"Torpedoes in Night"; dr.	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	"Soldiers With Wings"; guests	Roy Porter, News	"Abie's Irish Rose"; serial	Visit to American Eagle Club in London	Excursions in Science
8:15		"Gibbs & Finney"; at			Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	Commandos; drama	Danny Thomas Variety Show	"Truth or Consequences"; quiz program	California Melodies; orchestra; songs	Launching S. S. Lexington; recording
8:45	Commandos; News				
9:00	"Your Hit Parade"; Mark Warnow's Orch.; vocalists	"Green Hornet"; Drama	National Barn Dance; Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers "Hot Copy"; newspaper serial	America Love a Melody; Marion Claire, soprano; Mario Berini, tenor; orch.; chorus; talk	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15		"Green Hornet"; Drama			
9:30	"Saturday Night Serenade"; music	Glenn Miller's Orchestra			Pages From the Classical Album
9:45		Glenn Miller's Or.; Music			
10:00	"Serenade"; music	Dance Orchestra	Sports Newsreel	John D. Hughes, news	Five Star News
10:15	Dps. J. Tobin, Pres.,	Meet the Band	"Labor for Victory"; talks	"Tropical Serenade"; orchestra; tenor	Pete Herhan's Orchestra
10:30	Teamsters' Union	John Gunther; Orch.	Ted Steele's Club		Tony Pastor's Orchestra
10:45	News; Rideout	Dance orchestra	Ted Steele's Club	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Les Brown's Orchestra
11:00	News; O. F. Elliott	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Nelson Olmstead, stories	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45		Charlie Wohler's Orch.	Music You Want	Clyde McCoy's Orchestra	Day's End; News

U. S. May Get Excess Almond Crop in Spain

Foreign Trade Flashes

Although almonds may be expensive and not too plentiful in the United States, the supply in Spain is so large that a definite movement is on foot among exporters to petition the Government for permission to export at least 5,000 metric tons, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the regional office of the United States Department of Commerce in Boston.

Exportation of almonds from Spain has been prohibited to encourage local consumption and thus alleviate the general foodstuffs situation, but present prices are too high, he said. The trade is reported willing to export this amount to the United States or England if shipping space can be obtained.

Home consumption of almonds in former years accounted for about five per cent of total production. Consumption of almond meal or flour and almond oil has increased because of the prohibition against use of wheat flour in pastries and cakes and a shortage of olive oil, butter, and other cooking fats.

Swedish Metal

Sweden is endeavoring to increase production of metal and the Board of Trade has recommended that the Government appropriate the equivalent of $830,000 for construction of a concentration plant at the State-owned copper mine at Adak. Annual production at the mine totals about 25,000 metric tons of copper ore under an agreement between the Swedish Government and the private operating company. Construction of the concentration plant will permit doubling production, it is said. Exploration at an old mine formerly yielding silver, lead and zinc is to be intensified and operations resumed if the report is favorable.

Tungsten Mines

A splendid response to the New Zealand Government's appeal for miners to work the Glenorchy tungsten mines has been reported by the Minister of Mines. He announced that the State will now take a hand in the production of this vital strategic mineral.

British Subjects

British subjects employed in Persia or any other foreign country in which His Britannic Majesty has no jurisdiction for the time being may now be required to continue in such employment if it is adjudged essential to the war effort and if employers offer reasonable terms.

Training for Girls

A handbook designed to make pre-service training for girls in Great Britain more attractive has just been issued by the Board of Education. Occupations in the armed forces generally are shown in the booklet to be within the clerical, technical and mechanical, cookery and catering, and household and management classifications. Established voluntary organizations for girls have generally adapted their activities to give direct training for present needs.

Gas and Alcohol

Sweden is mixing 75 per cent gasoline with alcohol to start motor vehicle engines. The mixture is said to have anti-knock qualities. The alcohol is refined from sulphite waste liquor, a by-product of sulphite wood-pulp manufacture. No unmixed gasoline is available for Swedish motor cars, although it may be purchased by license holders for industrial purposes. Power kerosene is coming into extensive use.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:20 p. m.—Program in English. RKK, 9.1 meg., 32.9 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analyst. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"Off the Record." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKK, 9.1 meg., 32.9 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It is." VLG6, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Theater, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Theater: "Benditas Seas." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

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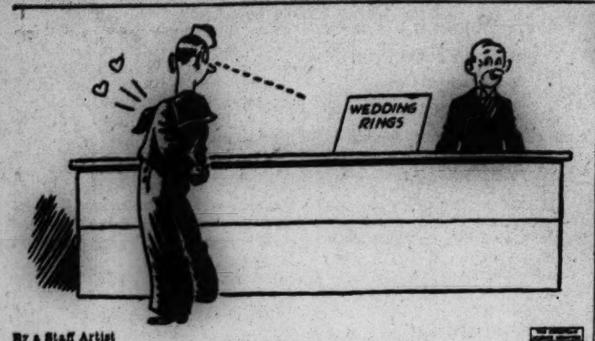
Statler JUMBO-ROL HANDY PAPER TOWELS

Both Parties Work on Platforms Preparatory to Tomorrow's Conventions



By a Staff Artist

It's 'Hearts Aweigh' in Navy

Shy men in blue edge nonchalantly up to the counter for that little gold band.

Little Guy With Bow and Arrow Hitting His Stride These Days

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Let Hitler beware, this is a nation of men, not mice!

The boy who can march right up to HER and say will-you-be-mine-tomorrow won't have any trouble facing down a bunch of Nazis. And that's the way it is.

Questions are popping these days faster than firecrackers on the Fourth, war weddings have hit an all-time high, and the little guy with the bow and arrow is all in a fag from overwork.

So far, it's the Navy that seems to have a slight edge over the Army boys in the matrimonial relay. At least, that seems to be the concensus of sharp-eyed jewelers who can spot a serviceman "with intentions" a block away.

Never before has there been such a boom in the sale of those little gold bands to men in uniform. Business is up more than 75 per cent over what it was a year or two ago, according to men in the trade.

Navy in Lead

Don't think that the Army isn't in there pitching, too, but as far as Boston is concerned, it's the Navy in the lead at the moment. Usually it's a blue-uniformed ensign or lieutenant, who always seems to be leaving "next Tuesday" and has to have the rings "right away."

Oftentimes these days, it's the girl who makes the purchase. Not that it's leap year, or that the old order has changed. It's just that shore leave or furloughs come without warning, and wedding plans are made overnight.

The girls barge right up to the counter. There's no embarrassment, no hesitation. But when the boy comes in by himself, it's different, say the sales clerks.

"You can tell in a minute what's on his mind by the blank look on his face," confided one clerk with a laugh. "But the funniest of all is when the couple come in together."

Edging Over

They make a pretense of a general interest in everything, looking around casually as if they hadn't even the time of day on their minds, all the while edging over to the ring counter with many a furtive glance around the store to make sure no one they know is in the offing.

But that's not always the case. At one store, a couple turned the whole place into an uproar by breezing in with the entire wedding party, and an exceedingly hilarious time was had by all, including the store clerks.

Occasions such as these are rare, however, and more often it's the Army or Navy man or the Marine who comes in by his lonesome, chooses a simple band of gold or platinum and feeling well pleased with himself departs with a grin replacing the tell-tale "blank look."

Then there's the matter of engraving. "What would you like to have engraved on the inside?" the clerk asks the slightly bewildered buyer. "En-engraving?" he stammers.

Romantic Type

Usually he winds up by "A. B. C. to X. Y. Z. 10-1-42." The romantic type will shuffle his feet a bit, mumble the words "with love," and bolt for the door.

You can always tell a Harvard man. He'll stroll in with unruffled poise and do the whole thing up with a classical flourish by a phrase in Latin or French. Or an artistically inclined debutante may design her own setting for the solitaire.

Even though the men come in alone to make the selection, it is apparent, clerks find, that they have been carefully coached beforehand. "If his young lady wants her rings in gold, you can't switch him to platinum to save your life," said one salesman.

So flourishing is the business in that important little band that practically every jewelry store in town has a special window display to catch the wandering eye of romantic couples as they pass.

Suited to Average

Even in the more exclusive, higher-priced stores such as Shreve Crump & Low or Bigelow Kennard where window displays are generally of the kind not suited to the average purse, solitaires and wedding rings in the lower-price bracket are conspicuously in the foreground.

Stores not given, under ordinary conditions, to admitting they have diamonds under a carat, are flashing attractive small stones with price tags as low as $50 and $75.

Down town at Stowell's or Thomas Long Company, where the sailor or non-commissioned officer feels more at home financially, there's been a popular run on rings of the plain gold band variety, with the diamond to be spoken for later when the title becomes lieutenant or captain and the pay envelope reaches sparkler proportions.

"Ah, me," sigh some of the older clerks, "times have changed!" But that studied unconcern on the prospective bridegroom's face is the same, whether it tops a uniform or civies, and wedding-wise salesmen behind the counter start digging for the ring tray even before the approaching customer has closed the door behind him.

Lens Production Speeded Tenfold By New Machine

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 25 (AP)—A speedy, machine method for producing urgently-needed "glass eyes" for gunsights, binoculars and other military instruments has been turned over to the Government for the war effort.

Announcing that a mechanical technique developed by the American Optical Company for producing precision lenses had been made available to the Government, General Manager Ira Mosher of the optical firm said today the machine method would allow production of these lenses on an average of eight to ten times faster than the hand-grinding method used heretofore.

Mr. Mosher said his firm also had contracted to build the necessary grinding machines, and that the War Department already had ordered a number of them for allocation to plants manufacturing precision lenses.

The machine has a diamond-impregnated grinding tool which automatically grinds curves or planes on glass with "absolute accuracy," a statement by the optical company said. It added that whereas the older, hand-grinding method required the use of loose abrasives, "a critical material, now extremely difficult to obtain," the machine method does not require use of abrasives.

Week-Old R. I. Strike Ends Off in a Union Compromise

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Sept. 25 (AP)—A week-old strike of 525 employees of the Argonne Worsted Company, which produces yarns used in Army and Navy fabrics, ended today as the Industrial Trades Union of America, independent, accepted a compromise calling for a maintenance of union membership clause in the contract with the firm. The union had sought a "closed" shop.

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Conventions On Same Day Is Precedent

Work of drafting Republican and Democratic Party state platforms for the Nov. 3 election got under way today as the Resolutions Committees of the respective party state conventions convened at the Parker House.

Each committee will present to its respective party convention tomorrow a draft of the platform to be voted on by the convention. From 3 to 5 p. m. today, the Republican Resolutions Committee is holding an open hearing on resolution proposals, after which actual work of drafting a tentative platform will be undertaken.

The Democratic Committee began its work at the Parker House at 10 a. m. It is expected that the Committee will also stage an open hearing on proposals.

Meanwhile, the actual convention sessions are scheduled to open tomorrow morning, the Democrats at Faneuil Hall and the Republicans at Tremont Temple.

Parties Celebrate Night Before

Tonight the Democrats are staging a Night-Before dinner at Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building. Lieut. Gov. Charles L. Poletti of New York will be the chief speaker. Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Boston, House Majority Leader, will be toastmaster.

Lieutenant Governor Poletti's speech will be broadcast over Station WHDH from 10:30 to 11 p. m.

The Republicans tonight are holding a convention eve reception at the Parker House at which delegates to the convention and their families will be given an opportunity to meet Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the other G. O. P. nominees for major office.

Leaders of the Republican Party hope to present a brief party platform, believing such a platform will be more acceptable to the voters at this time.

Birth Issue Active

Meanwhile, a move to insert in the Democratic platform a plank against birth control referendum was undertaken. Representative Paul J. McCarthy, (D) of Somerville, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Party Whip in the House, announced he is presenting such a proposal to the Resolutions Committee.

Such a plank would again establish the birth control referendum as a political issue. Governor Saltonstall attempted to remove the referendum as a political issue a few days ago by announcing his personal opposition to the referendum, a stand identical with that of his election opponent, Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield.

At the Republican convention, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader and Chairman of the Republican National Committee, will give the keynote address.

Senator Scott Lucas, (D) of Illinois, will be the Democratic keynoter.

Not Like Previous Years

For the first time in several years, the two conventions are being held on the same day. In past years the respective State Committees have jockeyed to stage their convention last, seeking to determine what the other party's platform is before drafting one.

Meanwhile, the Chairman and other officers of the recent Buell-for-Congress Committees from Worcester, Franklin and Berkshire Counties, at a dinner given by Raymond L. Buell and Mrs. Buell adopted a resolution calling for an aggressive and alert Republican Party.

"In view of the coming election in November," the resolution read, "we believe it is more than ever important to work for an aggressive and alert Republican Party, as exemplified in Governor Saltonstall, and we pledge ourselves to work for the party's success.

"Recognizing that many independent voters were attracted to the recent Republican primary by the issues raised by Raymond L. Buell, we urge all such independents to remain within the Republican Party and work to strengthen it."

Lodge Opposing Farm Bloc Plans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts said he would oppose the farm bloc proposal to "broaden the definition of parity" in the Price Control bill.

He expressed the belief that a substitute amendment offered by Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut, giving the Price Administrator the power to control farm commodities, would "seem to offer much more hope of stopping the cost of living from skyrocketing."

Concord Acting Mayor Would Serve for $200

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 25 (AP)—Charles J. McKee, Acting Mayor, has offered to serve as chief executive if he is paid $200 a year instead of $2,000.

Mr. McKee, an Alderman, has been serving as Mayor since the passing of John W. Storrs last week. In a letter to the Board of Aldermen he said he would be willing to continue the duties of Mayor for a year, when an election will be held, but insisted he be paid only the salary of $200 received by Aldermen instead of the $2,000 paid the City's Chief Executive.

Associated Press

Waves Step Out at Smith College in Their First Uniformed Review

In training little more than a month at the United States Naval Training School at Smith, these women of the Navy drew rounds of hearty applause from bystanders as they clipped over the parade ground in snappy military fashion. They were reviewed by Capt. Herbert W. Underwood, Commanding Officer of the School, and Capt. C. H. L. Keppler, First Naval District Director of Procurement.

Ride-Sharing Drive Launched By Officials in Rhode Island

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 25—A State-wide program to promote ride-sharing in the interst of conservation of gasoline and rubber was launched this week by Christopher Del Sesto, State Director of the Office of Price Administration.

The new program, Mr. Del Sesto explained, will be modelled after the plans which have proved exceptionally successful for workers at the Newport Torpedo Station and at the Naval Air Station at Quonset Point. Instead of appealing directly to workers to organize their own share-the-ride clubs, efforts will be made to have a ride-sharing director appointed for each large industrial plant in the State. It will be his duty to bring the workers together and form the clubs.

Up to this time, ride sharing in this State has worked out with mixed success. Spot check-ups made at some points indicate little or no ride-sharing, while at others the number of passengers per automobile is creditable. On the whole, Mr. Del Sesto said, the results are encouraging when it is considered that "we are changing the lifetime habits of a people."

Most praiseworthy of all, he pointed out, are the excellent results obtained at the Newport Torpedo Station and at Quonset. At each of these places a Navy officer was appointed to direct transportation—Ensign Anthony A. Bliss at Newport and Lieut. Paul Speer at Quonset.

Ensign Bliss and Lieutenant Speer described their work before 300 representatives of industry at a meeting in Providence this week called by the OPA.

Meanwhile the local branch of the OPA stepped in this week with drastic punishments for violators of the gasoline rationing program. Two motorists, found to have misused their ration books or to have purchased additional ration coupons illegally, were deprived of gasoline for the remainder of the rationing year. Two others were punished by being deprived of gasoline for three and six-month periods.

When the C book holders apply for renewals next month, Mr. Del Sesto announced, the applications will be scrutinized with great care to see how well the applicants are co-operating in the state-wide share-the-ride program. He expressed the hope that fewer C books might be required once the ride-sharing program becomes more generally effective.

The bus companies in Rhode Island, struggling under the double handicap of equipment shortage and increasing totals of passengers, face the coming winter with considerable anxiety.

What had appeared to be one answer to the problem, a huge truck-trailer combination bus, proved unsuitable and was rejected this week by the company which operates busses for workers between Providence and Quonset Point.

The company obtained one of the huge busses from a middle-west plant on a trial basis. After being tried out for several days, the big bus was rejected. It was felt that the double braking system, with one set of brakes for the truck and another for the bus-trailer, would be dangerous on Rhode Island's icy roads in winter and also that it would be difficult to provide heat for the trailer. In addition, tests showed the bus could not seat the estimated 50 passengers and that the trip was too long for standees. State motor vehicle inspectors earlier had approved the use of the bus provided a conductor be assigned as well as the driver.

The company now has obtained four second-hand busses formerly used on the Boston-Montreal route and plans to have them operating on the line soon.

Firewood Scarce

Householders ran smack into another war-created problem this week when a check-up disclosed a scarcity of firewood for the thousands who had planned to eke out skimpy fuel oil rations this winter with blazing logs on the fireplace.

High wages in defense industries, plus call-ups for the services, have virtually stripped Rhode Island woodlands of axe choppers. Several farmers who usually sell quantities of firewood to city dwellers reported they would be hard put this winter to get enough wood in for their own uses.

An Olneyville wood dealer whose bins were bare this week summed up the situation tersely: "Nobody chop."

The price of fireplace logs in Providence now stands at $13.50 to $18 a cord and the OPA is making a survey to determine the advisability of lifting these ceiling prices by about $3 a cord. George H. Arris, of the OPA agency, expressed the hope that the increase would encourage more farmers to prepare wood for the market and ease the shortage.

Volunteer Workers

Steps were taken this week to round up more volunteer workers to help harvest the State's large apple crop. Earlier appeals for volunteers were partially successful. Some orchard owners report a sufficient number of pickers. Others, however, are faced by loss of large portions of their crops unless additional pickers are signed on.

The appeal has been directed mainly at the high schools. Pickers are being paid 10 cents a bushel and they average about 50 cents an hour.

Last Sunday six adults and two children from a small church in Providence spent most of day picking apples in the rain at one of the State's largest orchards. They picked 114 bushels and the orchard manager sent a check for $11.40 to the church.

Groups of office workers and business people also are being organized to help out in the orchards on week-ends.

Teacher Shortage Reported in Many Bay State Areas

Many Massachusetts communities, particularly those in rural areas, are confronted with a serious shortage of school teachers, Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, reported today at a meeting of his war council, composed of Massachusetts superintendents of schools.

The vacancies for the 1942-1943 school year are 27.7 per cent above normal, he said. Commissioner Downey added that 795 teachers have joined the armed forces and 116 have taken war production jobs. Thus a total of 911 teachers have been lost to the schools, he said.

Because of the shortage situation some school systems have curtailed their curriculums, while others have curtailed the number of classes, Mr. Downey revealed.

The gasoline shortage, he continued, has forced many teachers to resign their school posts. His survey showed that vacancies in rural schools are difficult to fill, that several courses in high schools may have to be abandoned.

$2,000 Bail Set In Uniform Case

Illegal wearing of the uniform of a second lieutenant in the United States Army brought Dominick Gallo of 479 Concord Avenue, Cambridge, before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers in the Federal Building today, where he was held in $2,000 bail with surety for the Grand Jury.

He testified that he had purchased two uniforms, the second one as a result of losing the first at a cleaning establishment, and admitted wearing the uniform after he had been rejected by the Army Air Corps.

Woonsocket Employees Get $80,000 Back Pay

MANVILLE, R. I., Sept. 25 (AP)—Total back pay of $80,000, representing a wage increase retroactive to June 15, was given to 2,800 employees of the Manville-Jenckes Corporation today. In Woonsocket 200 employees of the Woonsocket Rayon Company, received similar payments amounting to between $6,000 and $7,000.

14-Year-Olds Legalized In Harvest Work

To relieve a farm labor shortage during the harvest season, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall put into effect today an executive order authorizing employment of school children 14 years of age or over for emergency harvesting of apples, cranberries and other crops in Massachusetts.

For several weeks schools throughout the State have been excusing children from classes all day or part time to assist in picking of crops. The Governor's executive order legalizes such activities and gives authority for expansion of the work.

Under the order such children may work no more than six days a week, nor more than eight hours a day. In addition they may not begin work before 6:30 a. m. nor work after 6 p. m. To allow such work, superintendents of schools or their agents or school committee agents may issue emergency harvesting employment permits.

Absence from school for emergency harvesting is excused under the Governor's order.

387,011 Persons In Defense Work In Massachusetts

A total of 387,011 persons are now engaged in civilian defense in Massachusetts, J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, disclosed yesterday in his fourth report to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall on activities of his organization. Of this number 348,563 persons have been completely trained in civilian defense work.

In the last six months, he added, 404 blackouts have been staged, 22 of which covered entire regions. Mr. Farley added that adequate machinery now exists for the speedy and effective blacking out of all or any part of Massachusetts whenever necessary. Also he reported that blackouts will be continued to train the public thoroughly in the procedure to prepare for any real alarm which may occur.

Massachusetts, Mr. Farley asserted, is the only State in the nation with such a complete warning system. He explained that this system, covering every city and practically every town in the State, is being constantly tested. War games are held weekly. They involve essential personnel from the State headquarters working with operating staffs in the nine regional offices.

Wood for Citizens In State Forests

Massachusetts' citizens desiring to obtain a supply of fuel wood may cut their own supply on State forests under the direction of the forest supervisor in charge, Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, stated today.

The Commissioner said that a charge of $1 a cord will be made for wood so cut. Permission may be received upon application to the supervisor of the nearest State forest or to the State Department of Conservation, 15S Ashburton Place, Boston.

Mr. Kenney said that the State operates 72 State forests containing 175,000 acres of land. In the so-called hurricane zone thousands of cords of fuel wood still remain on the ground, he added, creating a fire hazard.

Oil Shipments to East Record in Sept. 19 Week

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Tank car shipments of oil into the East Coast area averaged 856,710 barrels daily in the week ended Sept. 19, a record, Petroleum Coordinator Harold L. Ickes announced today.

This represented an increase of 18,270 barrels daily over the previous week when shipments totalled 838,400 barrels daily.

Several N. E. Dealers Warned On Further Price 'Breakage'

A meat company, two gasoline dealers, a junk dealer, and a tire dealer today were warned by the office of Kenneth B. Backman, New England regional Office of Price Administrator, that if they further violate the maximum price regulation they may expect suspension of their licenses to do business.

The recipients of the warning are:

Harry Brown and Harry Kanovitz, partners doing a wholesale meat business at 11 Blackstone Street, Boston, as H. Brown & Co., who allegedly sold beef invoiced as "boned long hips" at 28 cents a pound, when actually the beef was "long hips" with the bone still in, and for which a ceiling price of 24 cents a pound exists.

Israel Gordon, gasoline dealer at 235 Everett Avenue, Chelsea, charged with violating ceiling prices and failing to post maximum prices.

Eugene Brown, junk dealer, of Bangor, Maine, charged with selling nonferrous scrap metals above ceiling price, making excessive transportation charges, and failing to keep records.

Raymond E. Shibley, gasoline dealer of Fairfield, Maine, owner of a filling station in Augusta, Maine, operated by Norman E. Nagem of Waterville. Both men are charged with making a service charge of 50 cents over the price of gasoline sold.

James Fiorito, a tire dealer of Bridgeport, Conn., charged with faulty practices in connection with the sale of used tires and tubes.

Court action is expected to follow issuance of the notices.

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This booklet—just off the press—is filled with valuable information for every mother, every wife, every sweetheart, every friend, of a man in uniform. It's the right size to fit your purse—yet contains 16 pages covering all points on sending mail overseas.

For example, it tells you how far in advance to mail Christmas Greetings, Birthday and Anniversary Remembrances, so that they will reach him in time for these occasions. It gives postage rates, addressing instructions, charts for keeping track of mail—and many other suggestions of value.

You can get your free copy in any Greeting Card or Department Store displaying the red-bordered sign which reads—AUTHORIZED RUST CRAFT DISTRIBUTOR OF MAIL FROM HOME. Stop in for your free copy—TODAY.

If there is no Rust Craft Dealer near you, simply address an envelope to: "MAIL FROM HOME," P. O. Box J, Station A, Boston, Mass., enclosing ten cents to cover postage and handling. You will receive your copy promptly.

U. S. Paratroops Train for Invasion

There's a lot more to it than jumping—Action against enemy on land is what counts.

Continued from Page 1

ble of overcoming the enemy to take a position and then holding it until relieved by reinforcements. Their chief mission when invasion of the continent comes will probably be to cut off and occupy coastal points to serve as invasion bridgeheads.

Heavy Loads Carried

This means they are prepared to take into action with them mortars, machine guns, tommy guns, rifles, pistols, grenades, demolition charges, knives, rations and generous supplies of ammunition.

Some of this equipment comes down in flexible containers; some is part of what the fashionable parachutist wears for formal visits these days.

The composite result of this technique is declared to be more effective for speedy action than anything the Germans can put into the field by similar methods within the same period of time.

Approach and Getaway

The unsung heroes of the paratroop formation are pilots and crews of the Douglas transport planes that bear them into action. Their only defense is their skill in low-level approach and getaway. They must operate with such an element of surprise that they allow themselves to be vulnerable to enemy fire for no more than a few seconds while over the so-called "dropping area."

One reason why the Americans prefer their method of exit from the doorway in the side of the plane to the British system of disappearing through a hole in the floor is that the men can follow one another quicker.

It's a thrilling sensation to fly in close formation of heavy aircraft as low over trees, church steeples and high tension wires as the paratroops do. Looking down through the window I could easily have recognized by Uncle Herbert if he'd been in any of the farmyards feeding the chickens.

At times the wingtips of the planes were disconcertingly close to one another as big ships rose and fell like giant sky whales riding on undulating, invisible air waves.

Hopping over the landscape we set horses to galloping in the fields, made cows give their cuds a convulsive turn or two, received cheery waves from landgirls driving tractors and housewives hanging out washing. One M. P. aboard the plane said he saw field mice holding a protest meeting under a hedge.

Ready for the Jump

A certain tension develops among paratroops as they near the scene of action. One of them explained it to me by saying a jumper gets the same sensation—only more so—as a runner taking up position for the start of a race.

Then the red light gleams on the indicator near the doorway meaning "Stand by." The jumpmaster who is generally a full lieutenant, and is the first man out of the plane, orders "Stand up."

Next at the words "Hook up" each man attaches the "static line" of his main parachute to the anchor wire running the length of the cabin just beneath the ceiling.

The static line pulls out his chute from its container on his back as he falls. "Check up equipment" is the next command, followed by "Sound off for equipment check." Each man shouts okay when ready.

As the light changes to green indicating that the plane has arrived at the spot where the descent is to be made, the word is given "stand at door." In rapid succession the troops disappear one by one, tumbling down into space, whipping through the propeller blast and slipping astern in line at a speer which means that they are all on the ground within a few seconds and in easy reach of each other.

Must Keep Together

The men in the rear of the queue crowd up on those in front because of their anxiety not to get separated on landing.

It isn't permissible to indicate the height from which they drop, but I can recount a story their commander, Col. Edson D. Raft, told of how his boys here accidentally set up what is undoubtedly a world record for a low jump. Every man landed without damage. "The performance," he said, "was entirely unintentional."

The formation that Colonel Raff commands — among the first troops to arrive from the United States in England—is one of the most impressive I have seen in a survey of military units that has covered many thousand miles of travelling here in the past two years.

It is composed mainly of men from the Southern States, for the organization was activated in the State of Georgia. The regulations of the American air force prescribe five jumps from 800 feet as the essential qualification before a parachutist can wear the coveted wings on his uniform.

Hardening Process

Rigid ground training designed to "harden up" the individual precedes the actual practice in jumping from a plane in the air. Combat training is also rigorous, and is generally based upon the probability of the parachutist landing in a location which is already surrounded by the enemy. Thus his instruction emphasizes his ability to get out of "tight spots."

Paratroops are also taught elementary demolition, particularly the blowing up and destruction of small fortifications, gun emplacements, and such installations as bridges and radio stations.

Since arrival here the closest imaginable liaison has developed between Colonel Raff's outfit and Britain's air-borne divisions. There has been a free exchange of ideas to the benefit of both, and the Americans have had made available to them lessons the British learned in their successful raid on Bruneval, France—the only occasion in which the British paratroops have been used on the western European front so far.

The commander on that occasion has since lectured to the Americans. They have in turn conferred with the British who carried out a highly successful job on an important radio location station. Said Colonel Raff: "It's absolutely impossible to exaggerate the friendliness and helpfulness to us of the British."

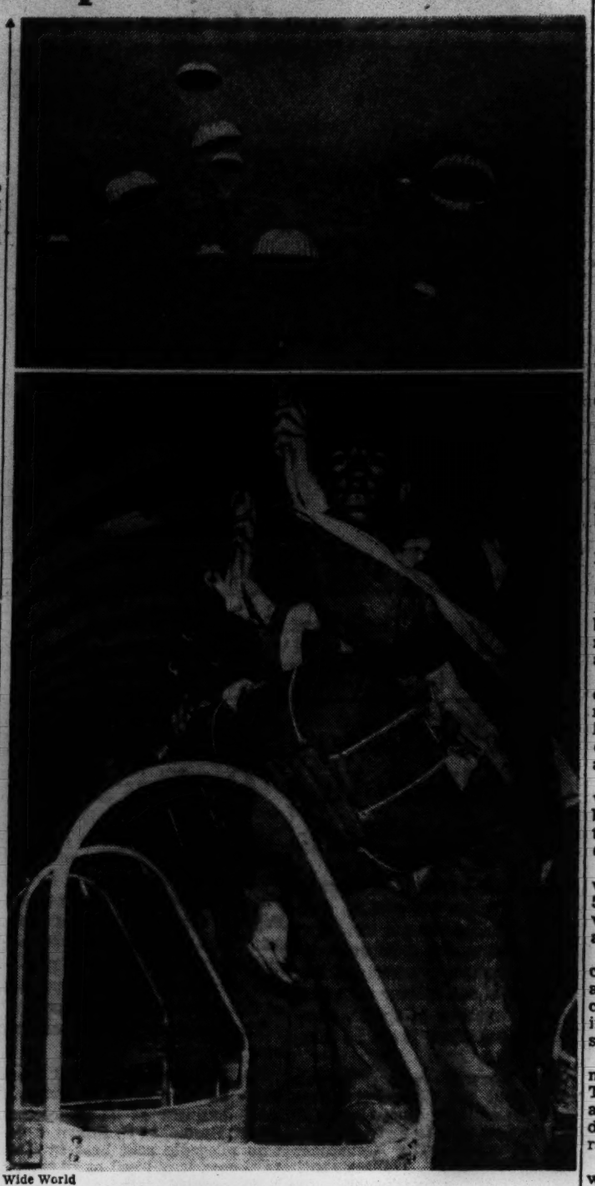
Not Yet "Browned Off"

Although they are impatient for action after all these months the paratroops are not "browned off" by any means. "Browned off," incidentally, is British Army slang for losing efficiency through boredom.

On their own miniature assault course here I saw them doing all sorts of strenuous things by way of keeping in trim—crawling across high and narrow rope and batten bridges, negotiating various sorts of barbed wire, leaping over trenches, traversing two-wire bridges, climbing walls, jumping from heights, crawling under obstacles and using bayonets. They also gave spectacular evidence of the volume and accuracy of their firepower.

That is the work which Colonel Raff says is really important, not the jumping that is dramatized in public thought.

"After all," says the commander who was put in charge of them on March 19 this year: "We have to get there somehow. Some arrive in lorries, some in gliders, some on bicycles. We happen to drop from airplanes. But in all cases it's what happens after arrival that matters."



Wide World

It's Simple—You Just Jump

American parachute troops now in England continue training along the methods they began in the United States. The Marines (above) practice a new version of the saying: "The Marines have landed and have the situation in hand." The troops in the aisle of a transport plane (below) waiting the order to jump. Twelve men are making the descent.

No Nazi Collapse Seen Near by Foot

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Dingle M. Foot, Parliamentary Undersecretary for the Ministry of Economic Warfare, declared today that the Russian campaign had made heavy drains on Germany's resources, but "there are absolutely no grounds for expecting in the near future anything in the nature of a German internal collapse."

The area under German domination, he told the Scottish Liberal Federation, is "seriously deficient" in cotton, wool, and timber. The Germans, he added, have had to convert more than 30,000 miles of Russian railway to standard gauge besides supplying locomotives and cars from their already stranded transportation system.

'Annihilated' Convoy Destroys 2 German Subs and 40 Planes

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The British lost the destroyer Somali and the minesweeper Leda in a convoy homeward bound from Russia after getting "the great majority" of the laden merchantmen through to Soviet northern ports, the Admiralty disclosed today in a complete account of the sea struggle in the Arctic Ocean.

Against the United Nations losses, the Admiralty announced that 40 German planes were blasted from the sky, two U-boats were destroyed, and four others damaged seriously during the inward and outward passages of the convoy by antiaircraft fire and carrier-borne naval planes.

The communiqué, in part, is as follows:

The enemy's attempts to destroy this convoy began Sept. 12, although the convoy had been sighted by enemy aircraft and U-boats Sept. 9. In this early stage one U-boat was attacked and probably seriously damaged.

On Sept. 12, the convoy was again shadowed by aircraft and it became clear that several U-boats were in the vicinity, and a number of attacks were carried out against them.

The next day, Sept. 13, the enemy attacked with U-boats and made a succession of attacks with large numbers of aircraft and also employed aircraft to lay mines ahead of the convoy.

The first air attack of the day was a high-level bombing attack by about six bombers who dropped their bombs through gaps in the clouds.

Shortly afterwards the convoy was attacked by between 40 and 50 torpedo bombers who flew towards the convoy in line abreast and in close formation.

Carrier-borne naval fighter aircraft and intensive fire put up by all ships destroyed five enemy aircraft which were seen to crash into the sea, and probably destroyed and damaged many others.

The third attack of the day was made by nine torpedo bombers. This was driven off by gunfire and the bombers were forced to drop their torpedoes at long range.

The next air attack of the day was made at dusk by 12 torpedo bombers. This attack was frustrated by naval fighters and gunfire of ships. Six enemy aircraft crashed into the sea, making a total for the day of 13 destroyed.

At dawn on Sept. 14, the enemy returned to the attack with U-boats. Several U-boats were attacked with depth charges, and in one case air bubbles, oil, and wreckage of wooden gratings and some green vegetables came to the surface.

Early that afternoon the convoy was attacked by 22 torpedo bombers. The enemy clearly disliked the work of our naval fighter aircraft and selected an aircraft carrier as their main target, but she was not hit.

Shortly afterwards, a high-level bombing attack by 12 aircraft developed and lasted for about one and a quarter hours.

Immediately afterwards, an attack was made by 25 torpedo bombers. Again the work of our fighters and gunfire of all ships saved the convoy.

In his report Rear Admiral R. L. Burnett [in command of the escort] stated: "I shall never forget the reckless gallantry of the naval fighter pilots in their determination to get in among the enemy despite the solid mass of our defensive fire of every type."

These pilots shot down in these attacks five enemy aircraft, probably destroyed three others and damaged 14.

Shortly afterwards another high-level bombing attack developed. No damage was caused. At least 24 enemy aircraft were destroyed during the day.

On Sept. 15, the convoy and escort were subjected to high- and low-level bombing attack for three hours by 50 to 75 aircraft.

Defense was hampered by low clouds but the enemy was harassed by our fighter aircraft when he was above the clouds and by intense gunfire whenever he appeared below them.

During this day, after another very promising attack on U-boats, bubbles, oil, and wreckage came to the surface.

The last attack made by the enemy on this convoy was by 24 divebombers shortly before it reached its destination.

Despite the large number of very heavy attacks made by the enemy a great majority of the ships arrived at their destination.

Rear Admiral Burnett turned his force to fight the homeward bound convoy from Russia back through areas in which the enemy has concentrated such large forces.

It seems as if the German Air Force had had enough, for this convoy was not attacked from the air.

It was, however, attacked on several occasions by U-boats and there were some losses among ships in the convoy.

Many counterattacks were made on the U-boats.

The destroyer H. M. S. Somali was torpedoed and taken in tow by another destroyer but after having been in tow for three days in bad weather, the ship broke in two and sank.

The minesweeper H. M. S. Leda was torpedoed and sunk.

During passage of these two convoys, 40 enemy aircraft were seen to crash and a large number were severely damaged. Four of our naval fighter aircraft are missing, but the pilots of three of them are safe. Two U-boats almost certainly were sunk and four others probably seriously damaged.

Nazi Influence Over Europe Wanes With Failure in Russia

Continued from Page 1

in the end, despite all their vast territorial conquests to date, the Axis is bound to lose.

The consequences throughout Europe of this altered view on the eventual outcome of the conflict can hardly be overestimated—though it would be a mistake to expect any immediate sensational developments. The German grip on the satellite governments is too tight and Axis influence in neutral nations too considerable to justify the expectance of any sudden startling changes. But it is nevertheless clear that the leaven has begun to work.

Tension in Balkans

Among signs of this are the growing restlessness and tension in the Balkans. The decree just issued in Rumania setting Premier Ion Antonescu "above the law" and empowering him to set up general constitutional laws is indicative of this situation. There is great dissatisfaction in Rumania at the heavy German demands on the Rumanian Army. It is estimated that nearly 15 Rumanian divisons have been sent to fight the Russians. Hitler is now reported to be demanding the immediate dispatch of five more Rumanian divisions.

Antagonism between Rumania and Hungary, though latent, has not really lessened. Both countries keep a large number of troops along their common frontier. Rumanians are reported especially incensed that such a big proportion of their army has been sent to Russia while relatively few Hungarian troops have been drafted by the Germans for this unpopular campaign.

It is this dissatisfaction which General Antonescu is believed to have talked over with Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop at their recent meeting. An unconfirmed report also says that General Antonescu recently was received by Hitler.

In Yugoslavia, too, the Axis has its hands full with the continued resistance of Yugoslav patriots and Communist "Partisans." Although the proportions of these guerrilla operations and their strategic significance appear to have been exaggerated recently, the fact remains the Yugoslav unrest continues to pin down many Axis troops now sorely needed in Russia.

Concern Over Bulgaria

The Bulgarian situation, too, is causing the Axis much concern. Although, owing to strict censorship, reports from Bulgaria are inconclusive, it appears that popular sympathy with the Soviet continues to make it difficult for the Bulgarian Government to lend much active support to the Axis.

Rumors of outright revolt in Bulgaria have not been confirmed, but might well be premature rather than completely unfounded.

Among the neutrals, Turkey has been particularly affected by Hitler's failure to achieve anything resembling complete success in the Russian campaign. A month or six weeks ago the Turks were gravely worried, both by Marshal von Bock's threat through the Caucasus and by General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's menace to Suez. Neither of these peril has been removed, but neither of them any longer appears imminent.

Ankara has also been particularly impressed by the news of American military strength given by Wendell L. Wilkie during his visit there.

Effect in Portugal

At the other end of the Mediterranean, slow but steady improvement in United Nations prospects has had an undoubted effect in both Madrid and Lisbon. In Portugal, the tendency to draw closer to the United Nations, which started with Brazil's entry into the war, has now been accentuated. There is good reason to believe that diplomatic relations between London and Lisbon are now closer and more cordial than they have been for a long time.

The same thing applies in a differing degree to relations with Spain. The political picture in Madrid, however, remains obscure. There are persistent reports of negotiations for restoration of the monarchy. All that can be said with any assurance is that the Army and other elements favorable to the monarchy have been strengthened by the recent changes which saw the departure of Ramon Serrano Suñer as Foreign Minister, and other strongly pro-Axis politicians.

Even in Vichy, there are some signs that faith in German victory is waning. So far the main effect of this has been to intensify the efforts of Pierre Laval, Chief of Government, and other confirmed collaborationists to procure for Hitler French labor and other help he needs. But underneath the surface, there are hints that some Vichy supporters are beginning to look around for the opportunity to switch over to the winning side.

Thus there is widespread evidence that throughout Continental Europe, Axis failure to achieve a decisive victory over Russia this summer is having important repercussions. It is too soon to draw any far-reaching conclusions from this new tendency. Much depends on the course of the Russian campaign in the next few weeks. But should the Soviet be able to turn the tide and drive the Germans back from Stalingrad, then the indications are that the sentiments all over Europe would turn powerfully away from the Axis and toward the United Nations.

Germans Admit Stalingrad Setback

Continued from Page 1

by German and Allied troops were repulsed in hard fighting."

A military commentator quoted by Tass, official Russian news agency, said the Germans had lost more than 25,000 killed in the past week. "And Stalingrad is not the fortress which Verdun was," he added.

Red Star said German tanks were cruising the streets and alleys of Stalingrad, seeking to fall unexpectedly upon Russian positions and demoralize the men holding them.

Despite this infiltration, it was said, the Russians were countering successfully, with antitank guns and grenades, generally holding their ground.

Germans Repulsed In Street Fighting

The Germans exert every effort to capture more streets but encounter stubborn resistance everywhere, Red Star said.

"One street leading from the west toward the Volga has been the object of scores of enemy attacks but the Germans failed to score any success. Enemy tanks sped there in successive waves, but Soviet antitank artillery and infantry repulsed all attacks.

"Our troops surround and annihilate groups of enemy automatic riflemen whenever they infiltrate into our positions.

"In street engagements, the Germans use on a wide scale tanks of all classes, from light to heavy. Enemy tanks as a rule advance in small groups and frequently operate singly. Usually small groups of German automatic riflemen take cover behind them.

"In the first few days this tactic gave the enemy a certain success, but now the defenders of Stalingrad have learned enemy methods. . . . Streets and alleys are controlled by our artillery fire. Antitank riflemen also entrench themselves there, grenade throwers and infantrymen take up positions on the street crossings and in corner houses.

"Fighting is growing in violence. . . ."

Germans Attempt To Reach Grozny

Still denied Stalingrad, the German High Command threw a new weight of numbers into the Caucasus penetration, struggling to develop an attack toward Grozny, the big oil town.

The Russians contained this new offensive effort generally, dispatches said, but the Germans made some progress in the area of an unidentified village. The Russians also were reported still stoutly resisting Axis assaults southeast of Novorossisk, on the Black Sea.

On the Leningrad Front, in the Sinyavino area to the east, the Germans were said to have sent more bombers and tanks into the fighting, trying to recapture lost positions, but the Russians held firm, dispatches asserted.

Madagascar:

Britain Maintains French Sovereignty

British forces have placed Madagascar under military rule to "insure law and order and provide for administration pending establishment of a friendly regime," the Foreign Office News Department declared today.

The sovereignty of France, however, remains unaffected, and the French flag will continue to fly over the island, the Department said.

It added that the British hope to gain the administrative co-operation of representatives of the Vichy regime.

Small numbers of French and native troops, perhaps as many as 2,000 men, who still are under orders from the Vichy Governor General, Armand Annet, have withdrawn to the southern part of the island, but the British hoped they would submit without further fighting, a military commentator said.

Reports reaching London did not indicate whether the island's defenders who yielded were simply disarmed and demobilized or treated as captives.

Repatriation was offered Vichy forces which yielded in Syria, it was recalled, but there was nothing to show whether a similar policy had been adopted in Madagascar.

Japanese Navy:

Tokyo Says Ships Invade Atlantic

Imperial headquarters announced today that Japanese naval forces were operating in the Atlantic "in close co-operation with the other Axis navies."

One Japanese submarine operating in the Atlantic, the bulletin added, "recently called at a certain German naval base and again set sail for strategic waters."

The Berlin Radio announcemen of the Tokyo communiqué added the words "in Europe" to the "certain German naval base" mentioned by the Japanese.

This need not mean that any Japanese submarine reached a German port since it might have refueled at an occupied French base such as Bordeaux.

These were the first statements from any source concerning the purported presence of any Japanese naval units in the Atlantic.

The announcement said the operations of the Japanese Navy in the Atlantic were "parallel to a German naval operation in the Indian Ocean," which was not elaborated upon, and "highly significant as they represent joint Japanese-Axis naval operations against the anti-Axis powers."

The German High Command said that "in the course of common conduct of naval warfare by the three Axis powers, Japanese warships have made contact with Axis forces operating in the Atlantic."

Submarine Voyage Declared Possible

British naval observers declared they could not confirm reports from Tokyo that a Japanese submarine had made its way into the Atlantic but said that such a feat would not be difficult.

"If a 10,000-mile trip like that were carried out," one source said, "it was undoubtedly was done just for its propaganda value." The Admiralty declined to comment on the Tokyo communiqué.

British sources said the Japanese Navy had its hands full in the Pacific and the North and South Atlantic were too well guarded by Allied navies for a surface flotilla to make any headway.

A trip by a Japanese submarine to the Atlantic, they said, would mean a voyage by a long-range submersible probably starting from the Singapore area. From there, India would be skirted fairly widely to avoid British and American aerial patrols. Next, a submarine presumably could swing around the African cape and head in comparative safety through the South Atlantic.

If the submarine was not refueled at Madagascar, it was pointed out, it must have obtained help from German quarters soon after entering the South Atlantic—which would mean the Nazis are operating secret submarine bases in that area.

Czech Women's Unit Serves in Red Army

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 24

Czech women have formed an all-female unit which is serving with the Soviet Army, the exiled Czechoslovak Government announced today.

It said most were girls and women who escaped from their homeland after they were ordered deported to German labor camps.

South Pacific:

Japanese Bases Bombed by Allies

Allied fighter planes continued attacks on Japanese communication lines in New Guinea Thursday while bombing formations blasted enemy shipping and shore installations in New Britain, Timor, and the Solomon Islands, Gen Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Huts containing stores and equipment were left in flames, a communiqué said, by a strong force of Allied fighters which strafed the airdrome at Kokoda, advance base for the Japanese column attempting to push across southeastern New Guinea toward Port Moresby.

Another formation bombed a bridge near Wairopi, over which the Japanese have been attempting to move supplies across the deep gorge of the Kumasi River. The bridge—suspended over the chasm by wires—previously had been damaged by Allied planes, and the enemy has been working to repair it.

Fighting between Allied and Japanese patrols was reported, meanwhile, in the vicinity of Ioribaiwa, 32 miles from Port Moresby, where the invaders have been stalled for more than 10 days, but the Allied communiqué said there was no change in the general situation.

The attack on New Britain, east of New Guinea, was carried out in moonlight by Flying Fortresses. The bombers were credited officially with scoring a direct hit amidships on an 8,000-ton cargo ship in the harbor of Rabaul. When last seen, the vessel was blazing fiercely and probably sank later, the communiqué said.

An Allied spokesman said there was a considerable concentration of both warships and merchant vessels at Rabaul and Allied raiders reported they were met with heavy antiaircraft fire. All returned safely, however.

For the first time in more than two weeks light activity was reported in the area northwest of Australia as a Hudson reconnaissance plane bombed a Japanese merchantman in a daylight attack on Dili, Timor.

An Allied medium bomber also attacked the enemy airdrome at Buka in the northern Solomons, scoring a direct hit on aircraft dispersal bays and causing fires, the communiqué said.

Sinkings:

U-Boats Torpedo Two More Vessels

An American merchantman and a Panamanian cargo carrier were reported sunk by submarines. The United States Navy revealed that 98 were rescued and 5 seamen were lost.

Latest victims of U-boats in the Western Atlantic raised to 475 the Associated Press tally of announced sinkings in that area since America's entry into the war.

The United States ship was torpedoed in Mid-Atlantic last month.

Destruction of the 5,244-ton Swedish motor freighter Lima by enemy submarine action boosted that neutral nation's merchant-marine losses in a three-year period to at least 154 ships, totaling 418,366 tons, the American-Swedish News Exchange announced.

At least 982 persons were killed in the sinkings, a report received from the London Bureau of the A. S. N. E. said.

A sailing vessel utilized as an Allied transport was reported by Berlin to have been sunk by a German submarine in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Britain Bombed:

German Planes In Coastal Raid

A few German planes dropped bombs along the southwest coast of England last night but the Royal Air Force did not follow up its Wednesday night assault on Flensburg with another raid on Germany, presumably because of bad weather over the continent.

The RAF apparently continued its mine-laying operations for a German communiqué told of "harassing flights" during the night over the Baltic and North Seas. The Nazis claimed six of these planes were destroyed.

Reuters reported from Gibraltar that several Italian planes raided Britain's western Mediterranean stronghold.

Only a few bombs were dropped, all falling in the sea, before the fortress' antiaircraft barrage drove off the raiders, the dispatch said.

Testimony Heard Of Nazi U. S. Plans

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Sept. 25 (AP)—A former confidante of Adolf Hitler testified yesterday in prosecution efforts to prove that nine Friends of Progress defendants followed the policy laid down by the German führer for political conquest of the United States.

The witness, Dr. Hermann Rauschning, one-time President of the Danzig Senate and Nazi Party leader, recounted a private conversation with Hitler in 1933 in which he said the Nazi leader shouted that America would never go to war again because of domestic troubles.

Dr. Rauschning, who has recanted his Nazi beliefs, testified in the Superior Court trial of Robert Noble, former pension plan promoter; writer-lecturer Ellis O. Jones and seven others on charges of failure to register the Friends of Progress, Los Angeles isolationist group, as a subversive organization.

Blough of N.Y. New Head of WPB Contract Branch

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The War Production Board announced Seut. 24 that Carman G. Blough of New York had been appointed head of the contract review branch of its Procurement Policy Committee, succeeding Acting Chief Thomas H. Sanders, who resigned to return to teaching duties at Harvard University.

Mr. Blough, who was the first chief accountant of the Securities and Exchange Commission, resigned his partnership in the accounting firm of Arthur Andersen & Co. to take up his new duties, the announcement said.

He will be WPB's representative on the Price Adjustment Boards of the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission.

Church Approves Overseas Draft For Canadians

By Religious News Service

BELLEVILLE, Ontario — Problems growing out of the war occupied a great deal of attention at the annual meeting of the General Council of the United Church of Canada which was concluded here recently.

One of the most significant actions taken was the adoption, without a dissenting vote, of a resolution which, in effect, approved conscription for overseas service, a thorny issue in certain parts of the Dominion.

The resolution declared: "The United Church of Canada records its judgment that no national or racial group, no possessor of wealth, whether of current or capital value, and no physically fit person be accorded any privileged position or any exemption, except for conscience sake, in this hour of grave and perilous necessity."

Before the vote was taken, one of the delegates asked if the resolution committed the Church to a policy of conscription for overseas service. He was told that it did.

One of the few debates at the convention occurred over the problem of theological schools and the training of candidates for the ministry. A special commission had presented a report recommending economies in the operation of the Church's eight theological colleges, which at present have fewer than 200 students. Some delegates protested the proposals on the ground that they would weaken the theological schools at a time when they need to be given more support and attention than ever before.

The debate high lighted one of the most important problems facing the churches of Canada—the growing shortage of clergymen. Just as the Convention opened, the Dominion Government announced that divinity students of all denominations are subject to compulsory military service. The announcement greatly disturbed church leaders since it was felt that the policy of drafting theology students—in contrast to that in the United States where clergymen are deferred—will further deplete the dwindling supply of clergymen.

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Canadian Farming Shift Due to War Significant

This is the second of two articles on the crucial problems that will confront Canada at the close of the war when the Dominion makes the transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy.

By Eaton Maxwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In all probability there will be great changes in Canadian agriculture after the war. The shift, on many farms, from cereal production, particularly wheat, to meats, bacon, cheese, vegetables, soya beans, sugar beets, etc., for war purposes, is one of the most significant developments in Canadian life today.

Doubtless that development should help to solve, in part, the long time lack of balance in the Canadian agricultural economy, particularly that of Western Manitoba, Saskatchewan and certain parts of Alberta, where prairie conditions permitted, during the last war, an artificially expanded wheat economy. By war's end it is not unlikely that Canada will have had a minor revolution in agricultural production, a revolution that will have taken its "eggs" out of the one basket of the wheat crop and distributed them over many crops and many yields.

What is likely to happen in Canada to the great and small industrial plants built by the Government for the war? Since July 1940 probably $800,000,000 of public funds have been poured into new plants, equipment, extensions, buildings and improvements in order to provide the facilities to make scores of weapons and war supplies which either were never before made in Canada or were produced on a relatively small scale—3.7 antiaircraft guns, 25 pounders, range finders, fighters, bombers, tanks and many more. Those funds came from the British and Canadian governments, but for all practical purposes these advances represent Canadian effort, resources and materials, since the British share now is in the shape of frozen sterling credits, or is absorbed in the Canadian "gift."

Control

The effect of this huge program is to give the Canadian Government and the Canadian people, through the Department of Munitions and Supply, control over vast quantities of machinery and equipment and over scores of new factory buildings. Up to the present time the planning of these plants from an architectural and engineering point of view, has not been carried on, very often at least, with any postwar uses in mind, and that short-coming may be fatal to any plans to transform this great array of equipment for postwar uses to the common good. For these might be particularly useful to give employment to soldiers and others until private industry itself reaches some kind of new peacetime level and is able to absorb on an increasing scale the available labor supply released by the peace.

It is being proposed on all sides that some liaison should now be worked out between the various committees engaged on postwar problems and the Department of Munitions and Supply in order to stimulate the formulation of plans regarding the use to which these plants might be put after their war purpose has been served.

Perhaps most troublesome of all, administratively, is Canada's postwar problem of federal power, for it is doubtful whether the Dominion Government will have the legal power, in peacetime, as against provincial authority, to take on these many tasks. In the Federal system in Canada, based upon the British North America Act—Canada's Constitution—there have been given certain specified powers to the Dominion and other powers to the provinces, with the residue left to the Dominion. Practically all of the economic controls now in operation, in some aspects, would seem to be within the scheme of "provincial rights" as set out in the British North America Act, placing authority over "property and civil rights" in the provinces.

Legitimate Areas

The customs tariff, export and import control, all forms of taxation, Unemployment Insurance, foreign exchange regulations and a certain limited authority over businesses having a national, international or interprovincial character, and those under the Dominion Companies Act, are, of course, clearly legitimate areas of Federal legislation. But, for the rest, were it not for a doctrine of emergency power validating the War Measures Act, these controls would today probably be beyond the power of the Dominion Government.

It is recognized by many students of the problem that there is only one efficient way of preparing in advance for the dangerous possibility of a judicial decision suddenly invalidating the War Measures Act. The patriotism of wartime, it is felt, might provide an ideal atmosphere in which to introduce, after a Dominion-provincial conference, a series of amendments to Canada's constitution, amendments that would provide for granting certain powers to the Dominion parliament under emergency conditions short of a state of war. These amendments would try to cover such matters as price and wage control, agricultural supply regulation, rationing and allocation of all types of goods, the control of industrial equipment as well as of the movement of labor, and so on along the scale of economic power.

But it is recognized that a constitutional repair job would only clear the decks for executive action by the Federal government. It would only provide the sanctions to enforce a policy. But there would have to be a policy.

That policy for Canada in the postwar world is now in the making and it is a policy that owes its character to the lessons of the war itself. For the war has telescoped a generation of economic thinking and experimentation into three short years. The pioneering inquiries and concepts of Lord Keynes in Britain and, later, to some extent, of Prof. Alvin Hansen in the United States with their new emphasis on the relationship between the rate of investment on the one hand and production, employment and national income on the other, have found in the war economies of Britain, Canada, Australia and now the United States a proving ground for their ideas.

Unending Expansion

The unending expansion of plant, equipment and sources of raw materials for the making of war supplies and the unlimited market for these supplies have, in less than three years, eliminated unemployment in Canada, and, too, these experiences have demonstrated that a continuing rate of high employment is physically impossible. Undoubtedly, however, for that high level of employment Canadians are paying a price. For the great rate of wartime public spending (in 1942, 3.9 billions out of a national income estimated at 6.7 billions) has been made possible only through a severe tax and savings load with its reduction of consumption, supplemented by sharp and restrictive controls on prices, wages, as well as on the use of raw materials, labor and plant.

But, it is pointed out, because the war has been substituted for the "market" an infinite number of complex problems at home and abroad, problems of "incentive," of cost, of competition, of taxation, of pressure groups, all have been disposed of with one sweep of the warmaker's blade. What will happen, however, when peace returns, when the war yields its place again to the "market" as the dominant drive and objective in the workings of the Canadian economy? What will then justify a high rate of public spending? What will that spending be directed to? What "incentives" will there be for business readily to accept a heavy excess profits tax, a price ceiling, government supervision of costs, restrictions on production and on foreign trade, government owned and operated production units, all of which may be required by any large scale social planning? What incentives in the postwar era, with patriotic emotion and the war fleeing into memory, will induce the Canadian consumer and taxpayer to accept a high rate of taxation, compulsory savings, the diversion of a large section of his national income to public spending and the maintenance of a huge Civil Service personnel to carry on with the administration of a program no less complicated and detailed than were the requirements of the war itself?

Broad Markets

These are the broad questions, it is pointed out, that immediately will present themselves once the "market" takes the place of the war, questions that will go to the very root of the issue of the volume and character of public spending necessary to help speed up an investment rate that will give maximum employment. These are issues that will have to be faced courageously and on the plane of political action, for they are questions to which can be given no simple administrative or political answers, no matter how simple the whole concept of the relationship between investment and public spending, employment and national iscome may seem to be.

It is not surprising, therefore, that many Canadian officials concerned with the postwar period already are urging that the Government look ahead to the difficult days of the peace and try to guess at least part of its way, even at this early date. What is more important, it is argued, is not that detailed plans be laid now, but rather that the Government and the people of Canada must learn to develop an approach to the future that accepts the principle of thinking in terms of plans, however flexible. The Reconstruction group in Canada takes the view that even at this time, a Canadian Government must be prepared to consider at least in a general way the kind of problems that will leap to challenge on the day of victory for the United Nations.

'What's the Score Today?"

Associated Press from United States Marine Corps

From the Halls of Montezuma to the Shores of—the Solomons

United States Marines on Guadalcanal, in the Solomon Islands, try to keep up with the news from home by this bulletin-board newspaper. They like to get the news someone else makes. Those at the left are interested in the map, but the one at the right seems more interested in what the Brooklyn Dodgers did in Boston.

Tasmania Laborites Plan Curb To Powers of Upper House

LAUNCESTON, Tasmania—Tasmania's Labor Government, faced with an Upper House that too frequently vetoes its legislative program, is determined to clip its wings.

The Government plans a bill to put the Upper House, or Legislative Council, on the same footing as the British House of Lords, the powers of which were severely limited by the British Parliament Act of 1911. The House of Lords may not interfere with money bills and all other public bills must be passed by the Lords if the House of Commons approves them three times over a period of two years.

In Tasmania the Legislative Council was established at a time when the colony, as it was then, was emerging from its original status as a British penal settlement. In the words of the Governor of the day, it was formed "to check democracy in Van Diemen's Land." Elected on a restricted, property-owning franchise, it can throw out or amend any bill passed by the Lower House, the House of Assembly, which is elected on a simple adult franchise.

When the present Labor Government came into power in Tasmania eight years ago, the Legislative Council remained predominantly conservative in character. It demonstrated this by throwing out many of the Labor Party's bills until a deadlock was reached on many points which were crucial to the Labor Government's leftist policy.

At first, the Government proposed that the Legislative Council be abolished as has already been done in Queensland, but constitutional difficulties stood in the way. The Legislative Council had been set up by an act of the Parliament of Great Britain, it could, in all probability, be abolished only by another act of the same body. It is considered, however, that the Council's powers can be constitutionally restricted by the Tasmanian Parliament.

The prime difficulty in the way of restricting the Council's powers is the fact that members of the Council must themselves vote in favor of such a restriction. In Britain, the Lords were persuaded to limit their own powers by a threat to establish enough new peers to ensure the passage of the Parliament Act. In Tasmania the Legislative Council is an elective body, the composition of which can be changed only by the electors.

Belgian Congo on War Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 25—Changes in the Belgian Cabinet announced at London yesterday are linked here with growing importance of North Africa as a major battle front.

The strategic significance of the Belgian Congo, coupled with the fact that American forces are known to have arrived at Leopoldville as well as at Brazzaville across the river in French equatorial Africa, are believed to be interwoven with the decision to send two Cabinet Ministers on important missions to the United States and Canada.

These are A. de Schryver, Minister of Economic Affairs, and M. Balthazar, Minister of Labor. With Paul Delfosse, they recently arrived in London from Belgium where they had previously been members of the Government before the German invasion.

They have now re-entered the Cabinet. Mr. Delfosse, who was Minister of Communications, has now been given the posts of Minister of Justice and Minister of Information, while Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak takes over the portfolio of Communications.

Mr. De Schryver has been intrusted with an important economic mission to the United States, where he will examine various questions of mutual importance to the Belgian and United States Governments. Mr. Balthazar will be chiefly concerned with labor problems connected with the International Labor Organization now in Ottawa.

Finland Denies Peace Feeler

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Finnish Information Bureau last night issued an official communiqué branding as "false and foundationless" foreign reports that the Finnish Legation in Washington had intimated Finland was ready for a separate peace with the Soviet Union.

The communiqué explained that the Finnish legation last week held a press conference to correct what it called the erroneous and misleading information about conditions in Finland, chiefly the food situation, which it said had been appearing lately in American newspapers.

The Finnish Government policy as described by different Finnish statesmen also was presented at the press conference in printed form, the communiqué added.

It said that mistaken conclusions were drawn from this material, especially outside the United States, to the effect that the Finns were ready to cease hostilities. The communiqué emphasized that Finland's war policy remains unchanged.

[The controversy in diplomatic circles which was climaxed by the Finnish communiqué began Sept. 19 when Hjalmar J. Procope, Finnish Minister to Washington, declared at the conclusion of a press reception at the legation that "Finland wants to cease fighting as soon as the threat to her existence has been averted and guarantees obtained for her lasting security.]

British Praise American Planes

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 25 (AP)—Merrill G. Meigs predicted that the combined warplane production of Great Britain and the United States this month will exceed the total output of German, Italy and Japan by 25 per cent.

Mr. Meigs, Deputy Director of the War Production Board's aircraft division, arrived with a British Air Mission which is studying American mass production of fighting planes.

"Your production figures excited our imagination so much we had to come and see how you are doing it," Alexander Dunbar, Controller General of the British Ministry of Aircraft Production, explained in the group interview.

"Your Lockheed Hudson bomber has been a Godsend to us these last two years. Your Curtiss Kittyhawk fighters in the Middle East let us keep our Spitfires at home where they are needed. The North American Mustang fighter has become practically synonymous with Spitfire in Britain."

"All together British and American planes fighting side by side make a wonderful team," added Sir Charles Bruce-Gardner, chairman of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors.

Russia's Battle Against Axis Extolled At Congress of U. S.-Soviet Friendship

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—An audience of notables sat on a wooded knoll on a multi-millionaire's estate today and heard the Soviet's battle against the Axis extolled by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones, a Supreme Court Justice and men in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The scene was the impressive acreage of Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to the U. S. S. R. and his wife. The occasion was the announcement of a two-day Congress of American-Soviet friendship to culminate in Madison Square Garden in New York on Nov. 8 with a big rally.

The high point was the speech in Russian by Lieut. Luidmila Pavlichenko, 26-year-old Red Army sniper, credited with the slaying of 309 Germans. Dressed in her uniform, decorated with the Order of Lenin, in her youth and earnestness, she brought her audience to its feet in tribute.

In that audience were Lady Halifax, wife of the British Ambassador; Mrs. Henry Wallace; Mrs. Cordell Hull, wife of the Secretary of State; Mrs. Jesse Jones, wife of the Secretary of Commerce; Mrs. Thomas Connally, wife of the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Paul V. McNutt, Manpower Administrator, and his wife, and numerous representatives of the capital's official and diplomatic set.

Vice-President Wallace said he believed "we are over the hump although the tangible evidence may not be evident for some time yet." He predicted that the time is coming when the Germans will know in their heart of hearts that the jig is up.

Davies, in opening the program, said:

"The most decisive battle in all civilization is occurring at this moment—street by street—life by life—the fight goes on in Stalingrad." He added: "God helping us we'll be coming, fighting beside them for the freedom of the world." Applause punctuated his speech.

Japanese Cabinet Stresses Need To Build Up Shipping

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Japanese Cabinet devoted its session today to the shipping problem and measures to speed construction of new tonnage, a transocean dispatch from Tokyo said. Extensions of the building program also were decided on, the dispatch said. The ministers heard reports from the Ministers of the Navy and of Communications.

[A shortage of ships to supply its farflung armies and bring home the spoils of their conquests evidently is believed to be one of Japan's major problems, intensified by the steady toll of United States submarines. A special session of the Diet last spring was summoned for the express purpose of voting funds for a vast building program.]

Japan Also Needs Men

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Evidence of a Japanese manpower shortage, especially on farms, was contained today in a Tokyo dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio that high school and university students and soldiers would be used this year to help harvest Japan's crops. The broadcast said many Japanese soldiers would be detached from military service for this work.

Jehovah's Witnesses Man Guilty of Dodging Draft

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Sept. 25 (AP)—A Federal Court jury here considered 15 minutes, then found Max M. Mueller, Alden carpenter and a member of the Jehovah Witnesses Sect, guilty of violating the Selective Service Act.

Mueller handled his own defense in which he was on trial for refusing to report for induction for work "of national importance under civilian direction" at West Campton, N. H. He claimed his creed did not permit him to obey "man-made laws which conflicted with the laws of God," and argued he was exempt from all service as a Minister of the Gospel. A sect member admitted that Mueller was employed as a carpenter.

Lear Would Build Officer Material

WITH SECOND ARMY, SOMEWHERE IN TENNESSEE, Sept. 25 (AP)—The biggest job the Army now has is decentralizing command responsibility, Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, Commander of the Second Army, declared today in an interview.

Discussing maneuvers in which units of the Second Army are engaged in middle Tennessee, General Lear said "we must centralize control but decentralize execution."

General Lear added that in maneuvers and the training of troops in general the responsibility of leaders down through corporals and sergeants was being stressed. He explained the importance of developing qualities of leadership in noncommissioned officers was made more important by the fact so many of them are future commissioned officer material.

Christianity's Role in India Is Discussed

By Religious News Service

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Conversion of substantial proportions of the Indian population to Christianity can be expected after India gains its full freedom, according to Samuel E. Runganadnan, adviser to L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India in the British Cabinet.

In Mr. Runganadnan's opinion the struggle for independence and the chaotic political situation have made India a fertile field for the spread of Christianity and its doctrine of the brotherhood of man.

[Jawaharlal Nehru in his autobiography tells of visiting towns inhabited chiefly by Christians belonging to the Syrian churches along the back waters of Malabar. "Few people," he says, "realize that Christianity came to India as early as the first century after Christ (Jesus), long before Europe turned to it, and established a firm hold in south India."]

Commenting on the attitude of the All-India Christian Conference toward British rule, Mr. Runganandnan, who is spending his vacation in this country to lecture before missionary groups and church organizations, said:

"While the Indian Christian community does not speak with unanimity on some political issues, broadly, the All-India Christian Conference, as reflected in resolutions of that body, is wholly in sympathy with the national aspirations of their country for equal partnership in the British commonwealth of nations, with full self-government."

Gandhi's Status

Asked to describe the attitude of Indian Christians toward Mohandas K. Gandhi, Mr. Runganadnan remarked that they have "great admiration" for Mr. Gandhi's life, devotion, and his sacrifices and services of India.

"Nobody," he said, "can withhold admiration for Gandhi's life and character, but they do not all subscribe to all of his political policy and program."

In reply to a question concerning the organizational set-up of the Christian Church in India, Mr. Runganadnan pointed out that "unforunately, there is no single organization which brings Indian Christians of all denominations into social or political action.

"About half the Christian constituency are members of the Roman Catholic denomiation. Their clergy, customarily, do not participate in the domestic issues of a country where they are stationed. Collaboration between the Roman Catholic and Protestant group has not yet developed in India.

Denominational Groups

"The Protestants are organized in several denominational groups which collaborate in an All-India Conference of Christians, with Provincial branches, for social and political discussion and action. Indian Christians have always been opposed to the policy known as "the communal electorate" and in consequence have declined to organize as a Christian politcal party.

"Under the law established by the British Government in 1932, every voter is registered as a member of one of the dozen religious groups recognized by the British census, the Christians being one such group. A voter is permitted to cast his ballot for legislative candidates only of his own religious group and with his own religious constituency. Indian Christians feel that for all community purposes, both social and political, all citizens should work together; that this division of the body politic into religious-political groups does not promote national unity."

Children on Raft Kept Up Morale Of 17 Survivors

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, B. W. I., Sept. 25 (AP)—Seventeen American men, women and children of missionary families have reached safety here after drifting on a raft from their torpedoed ship for nearly three weeks, every day of which they prayed and sang hymns led by children.

A mere announcement of the arrival of 17 survivors Sept. 18 was made the next day, but not until Sept. 24 did authorities identify the group, whose full stories were not at first available.

There were four children, and it was they who kept morale from flagging during the days of drifting. At times the party's plight seemed hopeless, but the children did not falter. Hymns and prayers kept them going.

Mrs. Ethel Bell, of the Missionary Alliance, New York City, was one of the group, and with her were her children, Mary and Robert.

"They kept us going," one member of the crew said of the children. "They sang every day and were always completely cheerful, and they maintained faith in God all the while."

British Inflation Curbs Periled by Pay Demands

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 25—With the United States now squaring up to the inflation problem, Britain, too, faces a new threat to the stability of its wartime economy due mainly to the big wage claim by engineering workers.

These workers—one of the most powerful sections of Labor in the country—demand rises of about 35s weekly, totaling something between £100,000,000 and £200,000,000 annually.

They plan to push their claims despite contrary advice from trade union leaders, including even the leader of the Engineers' Union, Jack Tanner.

Other unions are watching. Many similar claims would be expected to follow success for the engineering workers. Economists see fateful decisions immediately ahead.

Praised by Americans

Britain's success to date in warding off serious inflation during three years of war has been regarded as one of the best governmental achievements. It has drawn high praise from many Americans, both visitors and those at home, who have been looking across the Atlantic for lessons of practical experience.

Britain has gone much farther than the United States in controlling its economy, and therefore every aspect of its daily life. But one thing it hasn't done is to attempt to fix wages by legislation.

And the concern now being expressed over the latest move for wage increases raises the question of whether wage fixing can be indefinitely postponed, or, alternately, what new means of persuasion can be devised.

The engineering workers' leader, Mr. Tanner, is aware that the vast sum required to meet the new claims of munition workers and shipyard workers cannot be raised except by still higher taxation.

Increase in Prices

Greater purchasing power of the engineers would lead to increase in prices of commodities in short supply (practically everything is in short supply in Britain today).

This would inevitably lead to other unions claiming increases. The inflation spiral would then be in full swing. But Mr. Tanner and other national leaders have so far failed to persuade the engineering workers that a policy of short-term gain for them would serve their interests in the end.

Coal miners were recently granted an increase because they were regarded as worthy of special consideration and because more coal is urgently needed. Similarly the pay of the fighting services has been increased.

The extra 6d. a day conceded to the British Tommy was widely hailed as an insult to the men giving their lives to the nation. There was little sympathy for the Exchequer trying to keep the nation's economy stable.

Why is Britain having to face a new critical phase in the fight against inflation when it has been so successful in maintaining stability so far?

A suggestion made here today is that the Government white paper of a year ago warning against the dangers of inflation was heeded by the labor unions, but today government advices seems to be wearing thin.

At the same time it is claimed that employers working on Government contracts on a basis of cost plus profit aren't keeping the same watch on working costs which they would maintain if costs had to be recovered from prices in a competitive market.

It is pointed out that in the first five months of 1941 wages in Britain increased at a rate of £600,000 weekly, while in the first seven months of 1942 the increase has been £1,100,000 a week.

"Pay Through the Nose"

In the meantime the Government has held the cost of living index steady, but commodities not included in bare existence have risen sharply. In fact you can feed yourself for practically the same sum as two years ago, but if you want a new saucepan to cook your food in, or new dishes, or a new dishcloth to wipe the dishes you have to "pay through the nose," as the man-in-the-street will tell you.

What is Britain's system of combating inflation? It is a combination of measures rather than a single measure. First, Britain has very high taxation, far more burdensome than the United States has yet resorted to, especially on the middle and lower-income classes. Moreover in higher income only 80 persons in Britain today have incomes above $24,000.

Six Billions in Savings

Second, Britain has intensified a war savings campaign more than in the United States. Since the outbreak of the war small savings here have totaled $6,000,000,000.

Third, war profiteering has been practically eliminated by the excess profits tax while workers have been told insistently that it is not only unpatriotic to demand wage increase, but also unadvantageous to them in the long run.

Fourth, Britain has used Government subsidies to pay farmers a fair price for their products. These amount to about $500,000,000 annually, but it is held well worth it to keep the price of food to the public stable.

Fifth, powerful price fixing legislation has kept the cost of food and the number of other necessities like rent, clothing, fuel, and light stable for the past 12 months at a figure about 30 per cent above the level at Sept. 1, 1939.

Yet still even with this combination of measures there is serious concern here today that the absence of wage fixing may precipitate inflation. This gives clear indication here of the immense problem the United States faces in maintaining a stable wartime economy.

Soldiers Protest Gift Taxes

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 25 (AP)—Exactly three months before Christmas, to be sure their Christmas morning is neither too little nor too late, American soldiers in this part of the world aimed a broadside at Washington today with the strong protest against Treasury Department restrictions on gift sending.

The charges were splashed in big type across five columns in the second issue of the CBI Roundup, soldier newspaper of American troops in the China-Burma-India area.

The main story reported that a recent radio message from the War Department said the troops may send Christmas packages home if they wish—but there will be no exemption from customs duties.

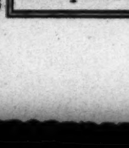
An editorial page cartoon shows a United States customs man hovering like a genie over a ship ploughing through the ocean with Christmas gifts while a soldier glowers on this side of the water.

A poem pleads: "No Duty on our booty."

And an article headed "Please, Mr. Morgenthau" says; "It will look sort of silly to our girl friends if they get the jade bracelets we sent with Treasury due bills for $15 each attached."

In another vein, the paper contains greetings to the troops from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Chief of Staff of Allied forces in China, who wrote: "I know what you all want—some action—and I'm doing my best to make it come out that way."

It was announced that American uniforms are being manufactured in India to save shipping space. The idea was conceived by Maj. Gen. R. A. Wheeler of Washington, head of the Service of Supply, and executed by two textile experts in the army—Lieut. W. A. Thomason of Charlotte, N. C., and Sergeant William J. Gilmore of Central Falls, R. I.



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Christian Scientist, wanted to act as part time news correspondent in Miami for The Christian Science Monitor. Address Box E-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, giving full particulars.

Dies Says Justice Department Rejected Mandate of Congress

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Accusing the Justice Department of having failed to "carry out the mandate of Congress" to investigate subversiveness among federal workers, Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas told the House yesterday that a number of high-ranking Government employees were affiliated with Communist-dominated organizations.

The Chairman of the Special Committee Investigating Un-American Activities named 19 employees he said were affiliated with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and "its District of Columbia Chapter, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action," both of which he described as "Communist Front organizations."

"The Attorney General has said so, and on the basis of overwhelming evidence we concur in the Attorney General's judgment," he said in explanation of his statement that the organizations were Communist Front groups.

The employees named by Mr. Dies in his speech were:

Hugh Miller, attorney for the Bituminous Coal Commission; Alice Barrows, specialist in the Office of Education; Harry C. Lambertson, attorney for the Rural Electrification Administration; Jay Deiss, Federal Security Agency; Milton V. Freeman, assistant solicitor for the Securities and Exchange Commission; Eugene C. Holmes, consultant in the Office of War Information; Teresa Liss, assistant economic statistician in the Office of Price Administration; Woodrow J. Sandler, assistant attorney of the National Labor Relations Board; Helen Watman, law clerk for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Merle Vincent, director in the Hearings Branch of the Labor Department; Gardner Jackson, principal economist for the Agriculture Department; Henry T. Hunt, special assistant to the general counsel of the Federal Works Agency; Mary McLeod Bethune, Director of the Division of Negro Affairs in the National Youth Administration; George Slaff, principal attorney for the Federal Power Commission; A. C. Shire, director of the Technical Division of the Federal Public Housing Authority; E. Franklin Frazier, Division of American Negro Studies; Robert Morss Lovett, Secretary of the Virgin Islands; William Pickens, principal securities promotion specialist for the Treasury Department, and Edward Scheunemann, assistant attorney in the Denver Office of Price Administration.

Mr. Dies spoke for more than an hour, claiming the floor as a matter of personal privilege under House rules. He said he had been attacked unfairly by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties when it suggested recently that a grand jury investigate Mr. Dies and his Committee.

Referring to the recent Justice Department report to Congress on an investigation made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Dies said that of hundreds of Federal workers' names submitted by the Committee to the Department for investigation, only two were found to have Communist connections and were dismissed.

The Justice Department, Mr. Dies said, "made no attempt" to report the facts as Congress had requested, and the Attorney General "made it impossible" for the F. B. I. "to carry out the mandate of Congress." The Department, he asserted, sought to "create the impression" that the Dies Committee "made some charges which were unfounded."

A thorough investigation, he contended, would show that many of those whose names were submitted by the Committee were members of organizations the Attorney General himself described as subversive. Mr. Dies suggested that J. Edgar Hoover should be asked whether the first report on the investigation by the F. B. I. had not been rejected by the Attorney General and ordered "toned down." For Mr. Hoover, Mr. Dies said, he had the highest respect and admiration.

Mr. Dies assailed Gardner Jackson as one of the trustees for the Robert Marshall Foundation, which he said had at its disposal a $1,535,000 estate, half of which was used "to finance a considerable number of the Communist Party's front organizations."

Mr. Dies said Attorney General Biddle had reported that the time of the F. B. I. was wasted in investigating persons whose names appeared on the list submitted by the Dies Committee.

"How does the Attorney General," inquired Mr. Dies, "reconcile that statement with the words of the First Lady, who reported yesterday that she had the F. B. I. scour four states for the purpose of finding whether any Eleanor Clubs existed."

Alcoa Strike Coming to End This Afternoon

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 25 (AP)—Striking Congress of Industrial Organizations smelter workers at the Aluminum Company of America here voted to return to work at 3 p. m. today, Alex Balint, the union's regional director, announced.

Mr. Balint, who had termed the walkout unauthorized, said negotiations with Alcoa on wage increases now were proceeding satisfactorily and that a full report would be made at a Sunday mass meeting.

The vote to end the three-day walkout came two hours after 1,000 men had joined 500 other strikers, amid reports by a company spokesman that an ingot shortage at the suburban Newburgh Heights plants was imminent.

The spokesman estimated that the present ingot supply would be exhausted within two or three days if the strike continued, and that Alcoa's five Newburgh plants then would be forced to suspend production of aircraft materials and parts.

Cause of the walkout, said the Union's Regional Director, was the company's failure to settle justifiable grievances, including a demand for bonus rate revision and restoration of four-man furnace crews, which had been reduced to three men.

Press Boycott Hit

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Representatives of the Allied Printing Trades Council (American Federation of Labor) last night adopted a resolution asking local, state and federal authorities to "prosecute if necessary" any group of individuals guilty of "instigating, encouraging and fomenting a boycott against the New York Daily News and other newspapers."

The resolution was unanimously approved by 66 delegates representing 50,000 members of the union.

The boycott of the Daily News was announced last month by Prof. James H. Sheldon, National Chairman of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, which claims a national membership of 2,000,000.

On Aug. 31 James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, resigned as Honorary Chairman of the League in protest against the boycott.

Union Stints Power

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 25 (AP)—The C. I. O. United Rubber Workers convention refused to give the Union's International President full authority to deal with local or international officers in event they impede war production by violating contracts.

Sherman H. Dalrymple, International President, said he had been booed and humiliated by union members on some occasions when he was called into plants to settle "wildcat" strikes, adding that he "was without power to act."

Style With Priority

Associated Press

Modeled by President's Wife

With the comment, "I find the new slim silhouette as complimentary to the woman as it is to the young girl," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt selected this soft blue wool suit dress, cut to conserve materials needed in the war effort, at a New York store. The suit dress has a simple gored skirt, and the lined jacket has frog-effect embroidery at the three buttonholes. The hat is of stitched matching fabric and the accessories black.

Davis Curbs 'Unnecessary' U. S. Releases

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, today ordered Government information agencies to eliminate "unnecessary information."

In the first of a series of orders cutting down Government publications and mailing lists, Mr. Davis made mandatory for the "duration" the recent elimination of 239 items and the curtailment of 284. He also set up machinery for further reductions.

Within the next few days, Mr. Davis said, he will appoint members of an inter-agency publications committee to give the "appropriate officers of the departments and agencies an opportunity to appear before it to help arrive at final judgments on additional informational materials which may be discontinued or curtailed."

"Many informational activities conducted in peacetime are nonetheless still necessary to the functioning of a war economy; and you may be sure that any recommendation made by this committee for curtailment of services will be made with this factor in mind," Mr. Davis said.

Today's regulation has four parts:

The first makes binding, for the duration, all discontinuance and curtailment of publications and other informational materials made by agencies between July 1, 1941, and September 25, 1942.

The second provides for the inter-agency publications committee to recommend by Nov. 1 further curtailments or modifications.

The third abolishes all general mailing lists built up of requests for "all releases and/or publications." Departments and agencies will be permitted to establish new lists based on requests for specific publications only.

The fourth prohibits the sending of news releases by telegraph without the authority of OWI.

OWI for some time has been making a study of the flow of governmental releases. During this time any agencies could voluntarily abolish publications not directly connected with the war. Over-all curtailment by some non-war agencies ran as high as 40 per cent, Mr. Davis said.

Difficult Days for Japan Seen in Gains by Allies

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—War leaders here are feeling increasingly encouraged about the Far Eastern situation as a number of small but significant signs indicate that the Japanese forces are facing difficult days.

More reliance is now being placed on reports from the Far East that the Japenese High Command has shown itself willing to go on the defensive temporarily, to fortify and garrison the immense territory already conquered and to wait until they are sure of the outcome of the Russo-German conflict before extending themselves further.

While determined not to underestimate the enemy again, Washington is receiving some encouragement from the following:

1. Japanese air power, which was a major factor in the enemy's swift success during the first six months of the war, is no longer so much in evidence. The Japanese have, for the time being at least, definitely lost control of the air in the New Guinea - New Britain - Solomon Islands area, while American air strength there has increased rapidly and with marked results.

2. American reinforcements in moderate but vital quantities have reached India and the Southwestern Pacific during the past quarter year. This means that any Japanese attempt against Australia or India would meet stiffer American-British Empire resistance than would have been the case last June when the enemy was first firmly established on the borders of these two areas. Since Japan was fully mobilized and armed when war broke out, there is no reason to believe that its strength has increased proportionately to that of the Allies.

3. American airplanes and submarines have taken a steady toll of Japanese shipping, both naval and mercantile. Hardly a week goes by in which American bombers do not sink or fire several Japanese freighters or transports. Reports on submarine activities are less frequent, but from time to time the Navy reveals that a returning underwater craft has taken another big bite out of enemy tonnage during its lengthy cruise.

4. The weather is already growing definitely colder in Siberia. While officials here no longer have great faith in the weather as a deterrent to military action, they still believe that the Russian soldier is more fitted for winter campaigning than is the Japanese.

Washington admits that Japanese strategy and decisions are a closed book. Nevertheless, the preceding considerations are believed to add up to a definite change for the better in the Allied outlook on the other side of the Pacific.

Today's communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reveals that Allied planes have struck at Japanese communication lines and concentration points on New Guinea for the 11th straight day. The only Japanese air activity recorded during this time was an unsuccessful attempt to raid Port Moresby and another attempt to bomb Allied troops. In both instances all enemy bombs dropped harmlssly into jungle shrubbery.

Enemy troops on both New Guinea and Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons appear to be stalled and unable to advance against Allied defenses. While the situation on New Guinea seems to be in a delicate balance, there is reason to believe that the Americans are further consolidating themselves on Guadalcanal.

Many persons believe, however, that Japan's most serious weakness has been its failure to establish unassailable air and sea control throughout the Southwest Pacific.

Series of Naval Successes

Not only are American planes able to spread devastation over a vast front nominally under enemy control, but American warships and planes have severely beaten the Japanese in every encounter for the last five months or so. Beginning with the Battle of the Coral Sea, the Japanese Navy has been very roughly handled and its losses have been suffered without the slightest compensatory gain.

It is thought probable that Japanese industry has been able to replace enemy plane losses. There is, nevertheless, evidence that the Japanese air force has deteriorated during the days since Pearl Harbor. It is thought possible that many of Tokyo's best pilots have been killed and that the pilot reserve was so small that inferior airmen are now being used.

It is doubted, moreover, if the enemy has been able to replace more than a small portion of the tonnage which it has lost. In 1939, last year for which figures are available, the Japanese had a merchant fleet of 5,630,000 gross tons as against a combined Anglo-American total of 32,500,000 gross tons.

Estimates here place Japanese losses at least 500,000 tons and perhaps considerably more. Such losses have undoubtedly impaired that country's ability to transport and supply troops and to carry the raw materials necessary for industry.

Chilean Executive to Make Decision on Rio Agreements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — President Rios' acceptance of President Roosevelt's invitation to visit him in Washington synchronized with a promising change in his Government's tactical handling of foreign policy.

Ernesto Barros Jarpa, the Foreign Minister, announced that the Government would not be sending the Rio de Janeiro agreements to Congress for approval because constitutionally the President was the only one who has to decide thereon. He said the Government was completing the accords without parliamentary intervention and cited recent decrees on shipping and communications control, as well as economic measures, to illustrate the efficacy of this policy.

The significance of this change in handling foreign policy can be gauged by recalling that it was President Rios himself who formerly declared that the Rio de Janeiro recommendations—including that of rupture with the Axis—would be submitted to Congress and he would abide by the legislative decisions. Congress was not enthusiastic about this transfer of responsibility and had continually striven to pass it back to the Executive.

Retransfer Confirmed

The retransfer is now confirmed and there has been immediate appreciation of the unique opportunity thereby given United States diplomacy, both in Santiago and Washington, to bring Chile into full solidarity with nineteen other American republics on the issue of complete co-operation in the cause of democracy.

The North American diplomatic task appears considerably simplified. Sufficient proof of this is seen in the reaction in Buenos Aires, where it is felt that Argentina was never in greater danger of being left in complete Pan-American isolation. Chile and Argentina are the only two American countries still maintaining diplomatic relationships with the Axis.

News of the forthcoming meeting of Presidents Rios and Roosevelt gave great satisfaction in Chile, where political leaders find it gratifying to think that the Presidential trip to Washington is possible even amid domestic economic troubles.

Friends of the United Nations, especially those in the Radical and Socialist Parties, are anxious, however, about the return arrangements after President Rios has visited Washington. It looks as if he will travel back via the east coast of South America, a call in on President Vargas at Rio de Janeiro having been arranged. It would be almost disastrous, they think, if the authorities in Buenos Aires should also contrive a call there, because that would mean President Castillo and Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú would have the privilege of the "last word"—at least on the round trip.

Delegation of Power

President Rios will have to delegate his power while absent. There is no Vice-President under the Chilean Constitution and the responsibility, ordinarily, falls on the Minister of Interior. The present occupant of that post, Raul Morales, has enthusiasm for the Allied cause which it would be difficult to exceed anywhere.

The majority of the Cabinet is that way, too, so that the Chilean home situation may be interesting to follow while President Rios is absent. The majority so far has agreed not to embarrass the President and his Foreign Minister, Señor Barros, in return, it is believed, for the assurance that Chile will, in due time, play its full part with other South American countries lined up diplomatically beside the United Nations.

Señor Rios' last public indication in this connection was when he spoke in Valparaiso. He then said that "if it is necessary to rectify Chilean international policy, it will be done by the Government when the eloquency of the facts impose it and when the interests of the American Continent demand it."

He claimed that as chief executive in charge of foreign relationships, he has the right to decide the course of international policy, always considering the best interests of the country.

Germans Losing in Russia, Allied Military Experts Say

Continued from Page 1

whether this is going to be deleterious to postwar industry or not.

This declaration, in addition to recent strenuous efforts of Berlin to force labor and military strength in the occupied countries to join the Nazi war effort, stimulated belief here that Germany is faced with a growing shortage of manpower. Allied diplomats believe that the strong resistance of the Soviet armies will force more stringent military and labor draft regulations in Germany and in the occupied countries.

Added evidence of the extreme pressure Germany is putting upon the occupied or satellite countries to provide more soldiers for the Nazi cause is seen in the resignation of Hungary's War Minister, Gen. Karl Bartha de Dalnokfalva, who apparently has quit his office after four years rather than cooperate in a German demand for more Hungarian troops for the Russian Front. Budapest admits the resignation and announced the appointment of Col.-Gen. Wilhelm Nagy as successor.

It is believed that General Bartha's resignation is due directly to the urgent Berlin demands on Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Italy for immediate reinforcement in troops, not only because of mounting Axis casualties on the Russian Front but because of the dangerous position in Yugoslavia where a patriot army has the initiative at numerous points.

Russian Soldiers Impress Willkie On Visit to Front

MOSCOW, Sept. 25 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie returned to Moscow today from a 14-hour jeep car trip to the German-Russian front which took him well within earshot of dueling artillery.

With a General of the Red Army and a party of Americans, Mr. Willkie rode for miles across seas of mud. He said he had a really first-hand opportunity to study the Russian troops at work and was very much impressed.

The soldiers asked him, as had Moscow workers, when the United States and Britain would establish a second front, he said.

Maj. Gen. Follett Bradley, head of a United States supply mission; Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Michela, United States military attaché; and Gardner Cowles and Joseph Barnes of the Office of War Information made the inspection with Mr. Willkie, who is acting as President Roosevelt's personal represntative.

A CBS broadcast from Moscow last night contained this colloquy between Mr. Willkie and the Russian general commanding at Rzhev:

"How many miles of front are you defending, General?" Mr. Willkie asked.

"I'm not defending anything," the General replied, "I'm attacking."

Luedtke Says Bund Planned to Go On Under Guise of Singing Societies

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Even after Pearl Harbor, German-American Bund leaders did not attempt to dissolve the organization, but planned to "carry on through singing societies," William Luedtke, former Secretary of the Bund, testified in Federal Court yesterday.

Mr. Luedtke, who pleaded guilty to charges of conspiring to violate the Selective Service Act, has been testifying for three days as a Government witness at the trial of 25 former Bund leaders charged with the same violation.

At a conference backstage at a Christmas concert held in Schwaben Halle, Brooklyn, by the Volkschor Singing Society, various Bund leaders agreed that "we all should keep going through volksbunds, by singing and practicing," Mr. Luedtke testified.

He named as attending the conference August Klapprott, so-called "Gauleiter" of the Eastern Department of the Bund; Gustav Elmer, Bund Treasurer; Wilbur V. Keegan, Bund counsel, himself, and other leaders.

Howard F. Corcoran, Chief Assistant United States District Attorney, read some of the 51 Bund commands issued by Fritz Kuhn, the former leader, and Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, who succeeded Mr. Kuhn as national leader.

Command No. 37, upon which the Government mainly bases its charge of conspiring to violate the Selective Service Act, said that while the order to register for military service must be obeyed, military service was not justified for Bundists because they were deprived of the citizenship right of taking jobs of those called for military service.

The command, as read by Mr. Corcoran, stated that "every man, if he can, will refuse to do military service."

Another command purportedly issued by Mr. Kunze, directed Bundists to use the phrase "Free America" at a ceremony where English was spoken, but if German were spoken at a meeting they should say "Heil."

The Government read to the jury passages in the Bund publication, "The Free American" in which the Administration and Congress were attacked for passage of the Selective Service Act.

The Bund documents were admitted as evidence over defense protests.

Outcrop Mining Proposed as Aid To British Coal

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Sept. 25—Maj. Lloyd George, Minister for Fuel and Power, said that "if the producers and consumers really got down to the job, we should bridge the gap between the coal we produce and the coal we burn."

There have been details today of a method of mining already well under way, BBC said, which may produce another 10,000,000 tons of coal a year. It is the system of outcrop working and it is now in operation in parts of South Yorkshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Devonshire. This coal is only a few feet from the surface and is mined by a group of men, operating giant mechanical scoops. Special machines rip off the top soil and the giant scoops swing into action, and they tear out 15 hundredweights—1,680 pounds—of coal with each grab and dump them into waiting lorries.

Men working at this kind of mining are each producing 13 tons of coal a day as against the average of 19 and a half hundredweights of coal done by each miner in the pits. This outcrop coal is cheap to produce; each ton works out at less than 15 shillings and sometimes it costs only seven or six a ton. Mined coal costs one pound a ton.

This kind of mining does no permanent harm to the land. In one place 31,000 tons of coal were scooped out and when the job was done all the soil was put back and it's now ready for plowing.

Viscount Bennett For Compulsory Voting in Canada

VANCOUVER, Sept. 25 (CP)—Viscount Bennett, former Conservative Prime Minister of Canada, said in an address here Sept. 22 he believed voting should be made compulsory because "the State has the right to request a full vote from the citizens it serves."

He proposed to a joint meeting of the Canadian and Rotary Clubs that they give "every consideration to introducing an effective compulsory voting law in Canada," saying that such legislation in Australia "has been successful beyond their widest hopes."

His address was radiocast over the national network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Describing himself as a "dispassionate observer," Lord Bennett said one of the great problems of a democracy was to get a full expression of the will of the people.

He declared a "minority Parliament is just as bad as a minority anywhere else" and said he was convinced that "now we have declared new ideals of service, such as those set forth in the Atlantic Charter, we must have a majority opinion."

Compulsory voting, he said, would do much to eliminate election corruptions since "any sort of bribery or persuasion would be rendered unnecessary."

Curb on Inflation Is Placed In Power of the Consumers

Continued from Page 1

helping him out in his serious labor shortage.

Presence in the Senate Gallery of some of the leading farm lobbyists of the country was recognized yesterday by Senator Brown, with the complaint, "it is a question of who is running this country."

Senator Brown went on to say "everybody knows that it is easy for a minority group to heat the wires, send us telegrams, call us by telephone and fill our offices with mail asking that we resist a certain measure.

"But you and I know that we do not hear from the vast majority of the American people. We do not hear from the great consuming class, the most inarticulate group in America, who are interested in this great problem. The only representative whom they as a group have is the President of the United States."

In a brusque reply to Senator Brown, Senator Ellison D. ("Cotton Ed") Smith (D) of South Carolina, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, said he "resented the implication that we who are in favor of this amendment have been seduced by farm leaders."

The Agriculture Chairman said that as far as he could see, the compromise proposal was no more than "a lot of fine words, the effect of which would be to give the farmer a swift kick in the pants."

The compromise proposal drafted by a group of Senators adheres to the President's demand that all farm prices be allowed to rise only to "parity" before ceilings are clamped down, but instructs him to lift the ceilings if they fail to make necessary allowance for the increased cost of farm labor and other production items.

Under the House bill, Congress itself would order parity increased to include the labor cost item, thus increasing the overall cost of living to the consumer by about 5 per cent.

Farm Bloc Opposed

In response to Senator Brown's appeal, mail and telegrams began reaching Senators' desks today, opposing the Farm Bloc position.

The switch in the tide of sentiment led farmer spokesmen in Congress to charge that the nation's radio and press have been unfair in presenting the present situation to the people.

Senators Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, and Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas were among those who charged that false statements making out the farmer as a profiteer had been unfairly circulated about the country.

Meanwhile, the House Agricultural Committee delved more deeply into the farm labor question, but received little satisfaction from Lieut. Col. Francis V. Keesling, Selective Service System spokesman, who told them that he did not know whether any official study is in progress to help solve the farmer's manpower problem.

Colonel Keesling agreed with committee members that essential men on essential farms should be exempt from military service.

Magnesium Plant In Canada Excels In Its Product

OTTAWA, Sept. 5 (CP)—Canada's first magnesium plant which went into operation near Renfrew, Ontario, a few weeks ago is surpassing the most optimistic expectations and turning out metal equal in purity to that of laboratory tests, Munitions and Supply Department officials said today.

The $5,000,000 plant, financed by the Government to meet urgent needs for magnesium, seems likely to give Canada an important place in the postwar world as producer of a metal which has rocketed to new importance.

Located near a dolomite deposit, the plant uses a new process developed by Dr. L. M. Pidgeon of the national research laboratories and now in commercial use for the first time. Laboratory tests proved so successful that it was almost immediately adopted for new plants in the United States where magnesium has previously been produced from sea water.

The Renfrew plant now is in only partial production but is expected to reach a capacity of 10 tons a day early next year.

U. S. Royalty Payments On Mein Kampf Seized

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 25

Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, announced his office had seized American copyrights covering Hitler's Mein Kampf and the royalty contract and license agreement governing American publication of the volume.

Reynal and Hitchcock, American publishers of the book, estimated recently that about 283,000 copies of the American edition had been sold.

Mr. Crowley's office said that "about $30,000 in royalty payments due the author and his German publishers" had accumulated since the last payment was made Sept. 1, 1939. These royalties, together with those from future sales, will be credited the alien property custodian.

Socialists Gain Representative In Alberta Assembly

EDMONTON, Alberta, Sept. 25 (CP)—The Socialistic Co-operative Commonwealth Federation gained representatien in the Alberta Legislature—stronghold of social credit—for the first time when Elmer E. Roper was elected after the fourth count Sept. 23 in an Edmonton by-election.

The fourth count of the ballots from the voting gave Mr. Roper 8,433 votes and J. F. Lymburn, Independent, 7,188. No candidate was elected on the first count because none had a majority, necessary for a win under the proportional representation system of voting.

The C. C. F. victory made the standing in the 57-seat Legislature: Social Credit 36, Independent 16, Liberal 3, Labor 1, and C. C. F. one. Edmonton now is represented in the House by two Independents, two Social Crediters and one C. C. F. In the 1940 provincial elections Edmonton sent three Independents and two Social Crediters to the Legislature.

When Scrap's Taken 40,000 Flags to Fly

SAINT PAUL, Minn., Sept. 25 (AP)—There was an order in today for 40,000 American flags that will wave on the lawns of Saint Paul homes as newspaper-scrap metal drive collection trucks move through the City in mid-October.

In an intensive campaign, between Oct. 1 and 18, citizens will be asked to collect and hold scrap until the day after the end of the drive.

On that day, Oct. 19, as collection trucks move down the streets and remove the scrap, American flags will replace the junk piles in front of the homes that gathered them.

Congregationalists Elect A Connecticut Woman

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—The General Council of Congregational Churches today announced election of Frederick J. Newey, of Wilmette, Ill., as Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee, and of Mrs. Kendall Redfield, of Hamden, Conn., as a committee member.

Rail Unions Ask Pay Boost

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 (AP)—Demands for a 20-cents-an-hour wage increase, with a minimum of 70 cents an hour, and a closed shop were reported by railroad management and labor sources here as having been demanded of the carriers by 15 brotherhoods of nonoperating employees.

The sources said railroads employing members of the brotherhoods were being served with notices of the demands. The nonoperating brotherhoods, unions of personnel such as clerks, telegraphers, and signalmen, represent more than 900,000 workers.

Representatives of the unions conferred in Chicago last week, then adjourned without announcing the purpose of the sessions or what action might be taken.

Both nonoperators and the "Big Four" operating unions of engineers, conductors, switchmen and trainmen, and enginemen obtained wage increases a year ago through mediation processes set up under the National Railway Act.

Terms of the settlement of last year's dispute were reported to have provided for nonoperating employees increases of nine cents an hour for the period from Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, 1941, and an additional cent an hour thereafter. The unions had asked increases of 30 to 34 cents an hour over the existing scale of 35 to 85 cents an hour.

Among the larger nonoperating unions are the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express, and Station Employees, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen.

The Knox "Vagabond"
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Nature Splashes an Inverted V

Burney Falls in Lassen National Park

Flowing through ancient lava beds the falls and the pool beneath furnish a beautiful picture.

Little Visited Burney Falls One of California Beauty Spots

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is surprising to learn that few travelers to California's Lassen National Park know about Burney Falls. Friends, who like myself, have visited many of the scenic attractions of the State, have passed up this very beautiful and unusual falls—have driven right by it.

"We certainly enjoyed our trip through Lassen National Park," they have remarked on various occasions.

"Did you see Burney Falls?"

"Burney Falls? Is that in the Park itself?"

"No, but it's in the Lassen country. What's more, it's very definitely part of the volcanic theme."

"We must have missed it. Probably out of our way."

Well, it probably wasn't out of their way, that is, if you count a mere 35 miles on good highway. A few years ago the State of California built a fine highway connecting the western entrance of Lassen Park—the Manzanita Lake entrance—with the main highway which goes easterly to Washington, Nevada and Idaho. That's the eastern arm of Highway 299, branching out from Redding, California, home of the Shasta Dam.

Hat Creek

This 35-mile connecting highway takes you through the Hat Creek country, high country abounding in lovely pine forests, rich green meadows, and mountains all around. Hat Creek itself is a small dashing stream, a beautiful tawny, gray-bedded stream, getting its color from the volcanic ash rock formations.

All of that country is volcanic in nature. While Lassen is the only active volcano in the region—or in the entire country, for that matter—practically all of the peaks in that locality were active volcanoes at one time or another. Some were quite "recent" as the geologists count recentness. That might mean 100 years ago, or 1,000 or 10,000.

But the interesting part of the volcano story is that there are many spots that at one time were underground channels for the hot lava flows. The upper portions of the lava flows coming into contact with the air, cooled and hardened, the lower portions flowed on in tunnels. Settling, and finally hardening, the resulting action made oftentimes long, but always irregular tunnels fairly close to the earth's surface. So close to the surface in fact were many of them that grazing cattle often fell through the shallow crusts. That is why much of that interesting volcanic country is not used for grazing.

Unusual Feature

Burney Falls, some 35 miles to the North of Mt. Lassen, has a most unusual characteristic, the result of this volcanic cave formation. For quite some distance before it blossoms into falls, Burney Creek just seems to settle down and disappear. You see road signs over small bridges which say, "East Branch Burney Creek" and "West Branch Burney Creek." But where's the water?

Well, it's underground, flowing through those lumpy, cold caves that once carried steaming lava along. As you turn off Highway 299 for a few miles, the dirt road to the Falls parallels the creek. Here you see a shallow stream flowing along lazily. Then you come to MacArthur State Park, with its grove of pines and its empty camping grounds. But you don't see anything that looks like a falls.

A sign, carved on raw timber, indicates the falls are to the left. As you alight from your car you hear a faint roar, much like the mountain breeze rustling through the forest. And you step into full view of Burney Falls.

It's not a grand, spectacular falls. But it's beautiful just the same. The water, dashing over two narrow channels at the top, is a mass of silvery foam. A deep blue pool, how deep you can only imagine, receives the constant outpouring of lively waters from above. You stand spellbound as you study the pool. It's a study in blue—deep blue-black in its depths, gray-blue toward the surface as mists rise subtly here and there. There are rainbows from the sunlight, and blue shadows and blue highlights. You never saw such a variety of blues before.

And just as captivating are the abundant springs that seep from the sides of the falls, from both sides. Here is porous rock from which misty streams gush lavishly. Ferns and wild flowers thrive on the damp, cool freshness. Truly, in its simplicity, in its utter unaffectedness, Burney Falls remains as one of the most beautiful scenes you've ever come upon.

Training Planes Crash Killing All Eight Men

WILLIAMS FIELD, Ariz., Sept. 25 (AP) — Two AT-11 training planes, each manned by a pilot, an instructor and two student bombardiers, collided and crashed in flames, killing all eight men.

Col. Bernard A. Bridget, commanding officer, reported the planes were making a routine training flight yesterday over a near-by bombing range in connection with bombardier instruction.

The list of fatalities announced by the field:

Lieut. W. B. Shea, Kansas City, Mo.; Lieut. Robert T. Ross, Port Huron, Mich.; John H. Cwik, Johnstown, Pa., and Robert E. Cote, Woonsocket, R. I.; students: Lieut. B. J. Gibson, Valley City, N. D.; Lieut. William T. Owen, Magnolia, Ark.; Mathew Farrell, Jr., Lynn, Mass., and Wilbur C. Harter, Delaware, Ohio, students.

No Shortage In U. S. Meat, Packers Say

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 25—If and when the distribution and use of meat is regulated by the Government, the meat-packing industry fervently hopes the public will understand it to be just that, regulation of distribution, and not a matter of doling out from a reduced national supply reduced individual portions.

That may sound like an academic breakdown, but there is a difference. It is a difference based on these two facts:

1. There are admittedly, for several reasons, maladjustments in the present system of distribution, leading to "local shortages."

2. While there is a much greater demand for meat, there is also a much greater supply, and not, at present at least, any actual shortage of the basic supply.

Whatever the Government does about it will be primarily to correct the system of distribution, although it will at the same time set up the machinery to handle any possible future real shortage of supply.

As a matter of fact the packers still deny that the situation warrants any action that would carry with it in the public mind the idea of rationing.

Negative Meaning

Rationing, they say, has a negative connotation. It implies a serious lack, an undersupply, and hints of "substitutes," a word that sends shivers through folks in the packing business. And it inevitably, they say, brings into use that phrase "meatless days." All of which, they hold, is bad for morale.

But what about the housewife, for example, in Boston, who finds she can't buy the kind of meat she wants? It certainly looks from her side of the counter there in Boston that there is a shortage. This is due, it is explained, to the fact that Boston was one of those large centers which used a particularly small amount of meat this spring. And it was during this period, it will be remembered, that the prices were frozen.

Boston, and a number of other large centers, were caught with prices frozen at an abnormally low level. The result was that meat from the packers very understandably tended to flow to those areas where the ceiling prices were higher. Boston got less meat. But it did not mean there was a national shortage.

Principal Facts

The facts about the meat situation, in brief are:

1. Meat production for the first eight months this year was the largest in history.

2. Retail price ceilings have caused inequalities between cities and hence a tendency for meat to flow to high-price areas, causing a "shortage" in the others.

3. Lend-lease shipments have cut considerably into total supplies.

4. Needs for our own armed forces likewise have reduced domestic supplies, although not by the same proportion as the total purchased, for of course those men ate meat when they were private citizens.

5. With greater buying power and fewer consumer goods to buy the public has been eating more meat.

The local "shortage," due to maldistribution caused by price ceilings, can be left out of this consideration, once it is understood.

Lend-lease and other Government buying has not in every case estimates indicate, used up any more of the total supply than has been added to it this year by increased production, although from now on this demand may increase and production might possibly decrease.

The important factor, apparently, is the increased public demand. With retail price ceilings and increased income many families are eating more meat than ever before.

Per Capita Outlook

The Government figures that after all Government purchases this year there will be left about 130 pounds of meat a person, or two and a half pounds a week, a per capita consumption not much different from other years. But that's an average. The industry points out, in objecting to talk about rationing and about "meatless days," that many persons eat much more than that, many much less. To set that as the limit, they argue, would not bring about an equal distribution. Those who now eat less when there is no rationing would not eat more. One wouldn't go around forcing people to buy their quota of meat. But those now eating more would be limited to the quota. The amount cut out of these large-meat eater's budgets would not then simply be "saved"—it would, the packers declare, just rot on the butcher shop shelves.

That is why the packers hold that rationing on this basis might actually result in an unused and quickly unusable surplus.

Louisiana Claims U. S. Scrap 'Champ'

GUEYDAN, La., Sept. 25 (AP)—Civilian defense officials here are hailing Warren Breaux as the national schoolboy scrap-gathering champion.

The lad has collected 800,000 pounds of scrap metal since April, or about 11,111 times his own weight. He has gathered $2,736 worth of scrap, handling his own business with a box for a cash register.

Young Breaux found the scrap in and about his small town and his example is being noted to 6,500 other school children of his parish as an inspiration in the Nation-wide scrap drive. The 2,000 residents of Gueydan already have collected more than 2,000,000 pounds.

U. S. to Raze Building for Junk

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The five-story home of the Federal Court House and Post Office Building in Louisville, Ky., will be the first Government-owned building razed in the nation-wide drive to salvage critically-needed war materials.

The Public Buildings Administration, announcing this today, said the building, completed in 1893 at a cost of $1,100,644 and enlarged in 1925 at a cost of $25,231, was expected to yield between 5,000 and 6,000 tons of wrought iron and two tons of copper, brass and other metals.

The structure has not been used since November, 1932, when a new Federal Building was constructed for Louisville. Its steam-heating plant, electric light lamp ventilating system, two passenger and two freight elevators, eight boilers and miles of piping are to provide the scrap metal.

Commissioner W. E. Reynolds said PBA engineers were checking seven other old and unoccupied federal buildings to determine whether the salvage obtainable would justify their demolition.

These, all smaller than the Louisville building, are in Aberdeen, S. D.; Beaver Falls, Pa.; Gloversville, N. Y.; Holyoke, Mass.; Holton, Kan.; Newburgh, N. Y., and Trenton, N. J.

U. S. O. Now Has Thousand Units

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 — The United Service Organizations now have 1,000 units in operation to meet the off-duty needs of American servicemen, according to an announcement made by Chester I. Barnard, President of the U. S. O.

A new U. S. O. Club in Blackstone, Va., to serve the men in Camp Pickett, is the one thousandth operation to be opened by the U. S. O. since its inception in February, 1941.

"It has been both amazing and gratifying to witness the growth of U. S. O., said Mr. Barnard. "The original U. S. O. fund was sought to operate 339 clubs and units. We are seeing this program triple in record time. U. S. O. has no desire to become big for the sake of bigness. We do want to grow large enough to meet the tremendous needs of our constantly expanding armed services for comfort and cheer in their off-duty hours."

Included in the 1,000 U. S. O. units now in operation are 607 clubhouses, of which 46 are outside of the Continenal United States in Hemisphere and offshore bases. The remainder of the operations include lounges for servicemen, mobile units to serve men on detached duty at lonely outposts, and a number of small service units. The 1,000 U. S. O. units are located in 488 different cities and towns in 47 States, with the most recent reports showing monthly total attendance of 4,813,540 at the peak period.

Plea for Prosecution By Negroes Is Denied

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The request of two Negro Baptist preachers for prosecution of a Decatur, Ala., man on charges of assault was denied yesterday by the Department of Justice.

Victor Rotnem, head of the Civil Rights Section of the Department's criminal division, said that complaints made to him by the Rev. J. C. Jackson, of Hartford, Conn., and the Rev. S. A. Young, of Washington, D. C., were "insufficient evidence to warrant Federal prosecution under the criminal statutes."

Mr. Rotnem said the two preachers told him that a Decatur man attacked them Sept. 8 aboard a Memphis-bound train while traveling through Alabama.

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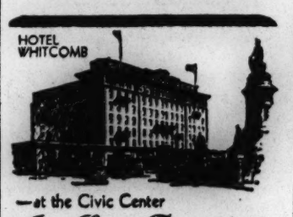

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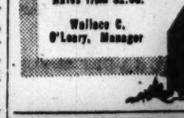

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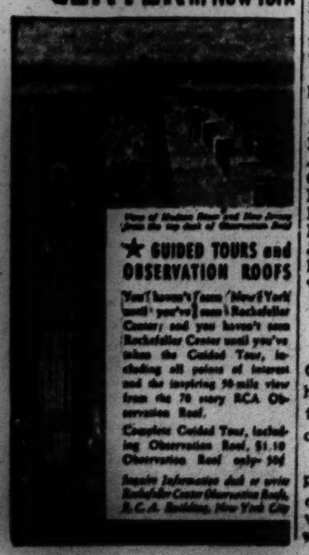

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'Eve of St. Mark' at Wilbur—'Talk of the Town' and 'Wake Island'

Maxwell Anderson's New Play Is Drama of America at War

By L. A. Sloper

Maxwell Anderson's new play, "The Eve of St. Mark," is a sensitive depiction of the impact of war on ordinary people. Framed in two acts and 12 scenes, it is episodic in form, cumulative in effect. Mr. Anderson has here abandoned blank verse for direct speech, but there is poetic value in many of the lines, besides a good deal of quoted poetry. There are also two dream sequences, and at the end there is a frank recruiting appeal.

With sympathetic insight the piece tells what the war means to a wide variety of persons: the man who is drafted, the girl he leaves behind, his parents, the people of the towns where military barracks are located. It discusses frankly the problems imposed on unready people by the uprooting; particularly the sex problems involved in the parting of young lovers and in the herding of thousands of young men into small communities.

Without heroics, it asserts the fundamental decency and courage of the average man and woman, faced with terrible decisions and inescapable sacrifices at home and on the field of battle. None of these people has any romantic desire for glory, but each does bravely what has to be done.

♪ ♪ ♪

The picture of the life of soldiers in camp and at the front is drawn realistically. The language is rough and the behavior of most of the men is motivated more by animal instinct than by moral precept or cultivated code. There is a moving account of the ruin brought into the lives of young girls in the camp towns, victims of a social upheaval with which they are unable to cope.

But there are men and women of character, too, notably the simple farm boy, Quizz West, who without priggishness clings to his ideals and keeps faith with the girl he loves; his parents, and the girl herself. It is character which makes Quizz finally the leader of the remnant of men beleaguered on a tiny island in the Philippines, and enables him to guide his companions to the decision to fight to the end.

These men do not want to be heroes; they want to escape back to their own interrupted lives. They do not relish the realization that they are the expendables of this corner of the defense. They like it even less because the demand that they remain comes not from their distant commanders but from the knowledge that they alone can make this particular sacrifice. Nevertheless, they remain, because they cannot do otherwise.

♪ ♪ ♪

The play is on the whole admirably designed to make its effect. The characters are carefully drawn and clearly differentiated. The writing is terse and often eloquent; only occasionally does it lapse into verbosity.

There are some weak points. The two dream scenes in which Quizz in the Philippines talks to his mother and his sweetheart in America, asking their help in making his decision to hold out, do not quite come off. They are out of key with the realism of the rest of the play, and they are unnecessary; for what they contribute to the development could be brought out (as the most important part of it is) in the later scene between the two women.

The first scene in the girl's bedroom is another weak spot. Its content is too slight to justify a scene division. And the final determination of Quizz's young brothers to enlist and the eagerness of the older men of the family to try somehow to get into the fight is handled with less discretion and restraint on the part of the playwright than earlier incidents which presented similar hazards. These shortcomings should not be difficult to overcome.

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The performance is excellent. The play has been well cast and directed, and the first Boston performance went off speedily and smoothly, except for one mechanical mishap. The part of Quizz West is taken with persuasive simplicity by William Prince, a young man hitherto inconspicuous, who has certainly come to stay. Aline MacMahon, a superb actress, realizes movingly, with the greatest economy of means, the suffering and the strength of the mother.

Mary Rolfe lent tenderness and pathos to the role of the loyal, troubled girl. James Monks brought charm to the characterization of a frustrated scion of an old family of the South. Joann Dolan gave poignancy to the portrayal of a girl who cried out against the destruction brought into her small world by the incursion of an army camp.

The physical production, using props but no settings, with lights spotting the scenes, was effective.

'The Eve of St. Mark'

Wilbur Theater, Boston—The Playwrights' Company presents Maxwell Anderson's new play, "The Eve of St. Mark," directed by Lem Ward, production designed by Howard Bay, lighting by Moe Hack, Sept. 24 to Oct. 3, 1942. The cast:

Deckman West	Matt Crowley
Cy	Grover Burgess
Nell West	Aline MacMahon
Neil West	Carl Gese
Zip West	Clifford Carpenter
Ralph West	Edwin Cooper
Pete Feller	Stanley G. Wood
Janet Feller	Mary Rolfe
Private Quizz West	William Prince
Private Thos. Mulveroy	Eddie O'Shea
Private Shevlin	David Pressman
Corp. Tate	Charles Mendick
Private Francis Marion	James Monks
Private Glinka	Martin Ritt
Sergt. Ruby	George Mathews
Sergt. Kriven	Robert Williams
Lill Bird	Joann Dolan
Sal Bird	Toni Favor
Waiter	Charles Ellis
Flash	Dorothy Freed
Dimples	Beatrice Manley
A Guard	Kent Adams
Pepita	Joven E. Rola

Miss MacDonald's Songs

The program for Jeanette MacDonald's recital in Symphony Hall Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Army Emergency Relief, Inc., with Giuseppe Bamboschek at the piano, follows:

"Turn Ye to Me"	Air "Horo Mhairi Dhu"
"Oh! Charlie Is My Darling"	Anonymous
A Pastoral	Carey
"Il Est Doux, Il Est Bon," from "Herodiade"	Massenet
"Do Not Go My Love"	Richard Hageman
"Let Me Always Sing"	
"Release"	Gene Raymond
"The False Prophet"	John Prindle Scott
Waltz Song from "Romeo and Juliet"	Gounod
Romance	Debussy
"Le Papillon"	Fourdrain
Villanelle	Dell'Acqua
"One Kiss" (from "The New Moon")	Sigmund Romberg
"Zigeuner" (from "Bittersweet")	Noel Coward
"Badinage" (from "Sweethearts")	Victor Herbert

Screen Notes

Errol Flynn will be starred by Warners in "To the Last Man," a fifth columnist story. A. I. Bezzerides has been assigned to write the screen play. The picture will be a Jesse L. Lasky production. Mr. Flynn is now working in "The Edge of Darkness" with Ann Sheridan.

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"Slim" Summerville has been signed to an important comedy role in support of Bill Elliott, star of Columbia's "Valley of Vanishing Men," a Western-mystery-comedy serial.

♪ ♪ ♪

The New York Paramount Theater announces the Andrews Sisters Dressing Room Bond Canteen, to be open daily to all patrons of the theater who purchase war bonds of $100 or more. The Andrews Sisters, now headlining the Paramount stage show, will be hostesses and will present autographed records and photographs to the bond purchasers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Melvyn Douglas will play opposite Irene Dunne in "Gaslight," which Arthur Hornblow is to produce for M-G-M.

© Vitagraph; Schuyler Crail

Midway Island Scene From 'Air Force'

Warner Brothers production now on its way to the screen

Trend to Factual Films Seen: 'Air Force' Latest in Series

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Hollywood is experiencing a trend toward the documentary film and factual representation.

Latest of these is the Warner Brothers "Air Force," which picks up a bomber on the way from San Francisco to Manila on the morning of Dec. 7. The plane is ordered to stop over at Pearl Harbor, then to proceed to Wake and Guam "if they are still there," and finally it makes its way to Clark Field in Manila, only to find that post already burning. The plane takes part in the bombing of the Japanese battleship Haruna and, later, the successful protection of Australia.

This is covering quite a bit of ground; but Howard Hawks, who is making the picture, doesn't think this should strain credulity. It all happened, even if it didn't all happen to the nine young men in the B-17 bomber, the "Mary Ann," who are the central figures in the story.

♪ ♪ ♪

Some months before the picture was started a conversation took place between Mr. Hawks and Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold which went something like this:

General Arnold: "Why don't you people make something real? Why always give us the romanticized story of the war, the romanticized soldiers and sailors?"

Director Hawks: "What about censorship?"

General Arnold: "Never heard of it. I have hundreds of reports, thousands of incidents—all true. You're welcome to them."

That, according to Mr. Hawks, is approximately the manner in which "Air Force" came into being. Lieut. Colin Kelly wasn't in all the adventures which the B-17 goes through. He was only in the part about the sinking of the Haruna. But other men were in the incidents used, and behaved exactly as this crew will act in the picture; and so, by movie reasoning, the story is factual, and should be so represented.

♪ ♪ ♪

It is not Mr. Hawks' first venture into air films. He was the director of "Dawn Patrol," "Ceiling Zero," "Only Angels Have Wings," and some others. He was also the director of "Sergeant York."

It was while making "York" that he learned about factual films. The story of the World War hero was told to him first by the producer. It was told very simply. He said he would make it if he could make it exactly as the story had been told to him. This was agreed upon and he began to make the picture; but he soon felt that there had been a mistake. There wasn't enough romance—there wasn't enough of the quality Hollywood calls "production"—which means, in effect, lavishness and ornateness.

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Then the picture was a tremendous hit and Mr. Hawks became a devotee of the factual method of film-making.

William Faulkner, the writer, who was allowed to see some of the footage already shot, described Mr. Hawks' own approach to "Air Force."

"It's not a motion picture at all," Mr. Faulkner said. "It's the story of a bunch of men on a hard trip."

The picture will show the workings of a bomber, Mr. Hawks hopes, as it has never been shown before. The pilot of the plane, for one thing, is not the only important man in this picture. The radiomen, bombardiers, navigators, come in for their share.

"The toughest thing," Mr. Hawks says, "was to keep it down to length with the wealth of material we had."

'Through Different Eyes'

Frank Craven, who is an expert at acting small-town characters, adds a flavor of his own to "Through Different Eyes," a modest mystery melodrama, which has been added to "Holiday Inn" at the Paramount and Fenway as the first-run film on the program. The plot of the new picture doesn't amount to much. By the time three versions have been presented of how a prominent banker had been shot and killed, audiences are likely to become a little restless. Or they would if Mr. Craven were not so ingenious in building up the part of the country prosecutor which he plays. The district attorney is not an efficient public official, but he is a very human one.

June Walker lends able assistance as the district attorney's wife. She has some difficult business to manage toward the end of the yarn. A sequence about amateur third-degree methods to which a suspected man is subjected, might better have been omitted. But for the most part she picks her way through the pitfalls with the greatest of ease.

Mary Howard and Jerome Cowan are to be seen as an estranged husband and wife, and Donald Woods plays the role of an admirer of the wife.

Miss Arthur, Colman And Grant Star

Seldom, if ever, has the United States Supreme Court had so much romance mingled with its dignity as will be found in the final minutes of George Stevens' new Columbia picture, "The Talk of the Town," which reached the State and Orpheum Thursday. Obviously, Mr. Stevens meant no disrespect. In two hours of unusually good entertainment, he pays his own kind of tribute to justice: he argues that the letter of the law must be tempered by its spirit as well as by mercy, human understanding, and —in this particular case—by romance.

With Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, and Ronald Colman as chief witnesses and with an expertly prepared brief to help him, you may be sure that Mr. Stevens is going to win a clear audience verdict. Far from being a solemn plea, "The Talk of the Town" possesses some of the liveliest and most hilarious comedy sequences of any film within recent memory. It offers, likewise, intense melodramatic suspense.

♪ ♪ ♪

The film's paramount object is to save Lochester's leading liberal, Leopold Dilg (Mr. Grant), from the corrupt, money-run law administration which intends framing him on a charge of setting the fire which has destroyed his employer's woolen mill and killed the foreman. Dilg, before the fire, had protested exposing the workers to fire hazards. Andrew Holmes (Charles Dingle), the mill owner, seizes upon Dilg's previous prediction that there would be such a fire as an admission of guilt and uses his power with the police and local court to get rid of the "dangerous radical."

Dilg escapes from jail and hides in the quiet country house which Nora Shelley (Jean Arthur) has rented for the summer to Michael Lightcap (Mr. Colman), a law school dean who intends to write a book on the literature of the law in the eighteenth century. Despite his desire for retirement, Lightcap is drawn into the Dilg case—partly by strategem, partly by his growing friendship for the man whom he supposes to be his gardener, and partly by his own concept of justice as contrasted to the unsavory legal manipulation of which Dilg is the victim.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sidney Harmon, Dale Van Every, Irwin Shaw, and Sidney Buchman, who share credit for the original story, adaptation, and screen play, have created a series of narrowing choices for Lightcap. Nora chides his aloofness. Dilg challenges his faith in law because it is merely bound in buckram. At last, even the fact that he is being considered for the Supreme Court bench and must be especially discreet cannot preserve in Lightcap what he discovers to be an unrealistic complacency. The core of the ethical problem—though not the conclusion of the film—is reached when Lightcap lies to the admittedly dishonest public servants.

"The Talk of the Town" is not without weaknesses. One must remember that Mr. Stevens faced a delicate task in reconciling popular fare with a situation that dips into serious undercurrents. Lightcap's naïveté strains credibility on occasion. The prospect of a lynching in a Massachusetts town today is pretty far-fetched. And it seems doubtful that an entire mill-town population would side with the mill owner against one of their own number, even under such extreme circumstances. But the story moves with such expertness and swiftness that the spectator is carried along without resisting. Mr. Stevens has relied perhaps more heavily than was necessary upon the punch in the jaw.

The film is superbly acted. Miss Arthur's brilliance of style is matched by her sincerity, and she provides another of those heroines whose wonder, anger, delight, humor, anxiety, and bewilderment are a delight to watch. Mr. Grant's swarthy good looks, his quick comic sense, and his satiric understatement are all to the good for the part of the skeptical Dilg. And Mr. Colman is equally attractive bearded or shorn, in a sports jacket or a judicial robe. Like the writing and direction, the playing displays wit, maturity, and intelligence. Edgar Buchanan, Glenda Farrell, Charles Dingle, Emma Dunn, and other supporting players make good their opportunities—but none better than Rex Ingram in his excellent performance as a shy Negro servant.

"Atlantic Convoy," the other feature, is a war melodrama with Bruce Bennett, Virginia Field, and John Beal in the cast.

WJZ

Raymond Gram Swing

Blue Network presents its first newscast by Mr. Swing over its coast-to-coast network, Monday, at 10 p. m. WHDH is the local outlet.

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Songs from popular musicals will be heard on Cities Service Concert, Dr. Frank Black conducting. The Ensemble opens the program with "There's a Great Day Coming Mañana," from Lane's "Hold On to Your Hats"; Lucille Manners, soprano, sings "I'll Follow My Secret Heart," from Noel Coward's "Conservation Piece," and Rossini's "La Danza"; Ross Graham, baritone, sings "Rose of Tralee." The orchestra plays the Furiant from Smetana's "The Bartered Bride," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

As guest on the Kate Smith Hour, Fay Bainter and Edward Arnold co-star in their original roles in a radio adaptation of "The War Against Mrs. Hadley." Included in the program entertainment are the regular members, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

A one-time lithographer, John Desantis; a factory receiving clerk, Maurice Walker; and a former radio actor, Bill Evenson, all now bluejackets in the U. S. Navy, will entertain on "Meet Your Navy," BLUE-WHDH, 10 p. m.

Quentin Reynolds, author and foreign correspondent, will be guest narrator on "Men, Machines—Victory," BLUE-WHDH, 10:30 p. m.

Leon Henderson and Oscar Levant are guests on "Information Please," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

Ceremonies in connection with the launching of the new U. S. S. Lexington will be radiocast over Stations CBS-WEEI, WHDH, WBZ-WBZA, MBS-WNAC, and WMEX, at 1 p. m.

Heroic Stand Of Marines Is Depicted

Just as the Japanese attacks in December gave the people of the United States a new geographic sense of the Pacific, so the fierce heroism with which Wake Island was defended by United States Marines helped to arouse and inspire many who had been insufficiently stirred by the tragedy at Pearl Harbor.

In "Wake Island," which opened at the Metropolitan Theater Thursday, Paramount has made a grim and desperate, a challenging and heroic film. Arranging their screen play from "the original story by the United States Marine Corps," W. R. Burnett and Frank Butler have interspersed the scenes of preparation and the violent episodes of the attack itself with the pranks and misdemeanors of two irresponsible leathernecks.

♪ ♪ ♪

Although "Wake Island" is fiction in certain particulars, the authors of the screen play have not departed from the published reports of the defense in writing their scenario. Both the original script and the final print were submitted to the Marine Corps before the film was released. In addition to showing the battle scenes, the picture makes effectively ironic use of Saburo Kurusu's (Richard Loo) stopover at Wake en route for "peace" negotiations in Washington.

The Wake Island spirit was shown in the deeds that were done there, in the audacious challenge, "Send us more Japs," and in the final message from the Wake Island radio operator: "The enemy has landed. The situation is still in doubt. . . ." To the extent that he found it possible in a film recreation of actual events, Director John Farrow made a record that turns out to be generally satisfying. It is a simple film and a true one.

Because the playing is honest, because the events are told in terms of character and action, because the photography and other technical aspects are excellent, "Wake Island" may serve as a model to Hollywood for an improved type of war film. This is a sincere attempt to chronicle war's events and not to glamorize them.

♪ ♪ ♪

There is a fine and unassuming performance by Brian Donlevy as Major Caton, who occupies in the picture the position of Maj. James Patrick Sinnot Devereux. Walter Abel gives a competent portrayal of Commander Reynolds, the film counterpart of Commander Winfield S. Cunningham, who was Naval commander of the island station. Robert Preston and William Bendix as the cut-up leathernecks, Albert Dekker as an insolent civilian who joins the defenders toward the last, Macdonald Carey, Mikhail Rasumny, and a number of other actors play with modesty and integrity.

"Wake Island" does not philosophize much about the war. It merely records that our men were fiercely brave and that they were doing and sacrificing at a time, one recalls, when too many of us at home were still grumbling. The authors have put into the mouth of one of their characters the memorable Bataan phrase, "There are no atheists in fox holes." Once, too, they indicate their concept of the war's nature by having Major Caton declare, "We're fighting to destroy destruction . . . to destroy destruction."

The companion feature is a Laurel and Hardy comedy, "A-Hunting We Will Go."

'Kipps' at Exeter Sunday

H. G. Wells' "Kipps" filmed in England under the direction of Carol Reed, director of "Night Train," will open at the Exeter Street Theater Sunday with Diana Wynyard, Michael Redgrave and Phyllis Calvert in the leading roles. With it will be "Ships With Wings," with Leslie Banks and John Clements in the leads.

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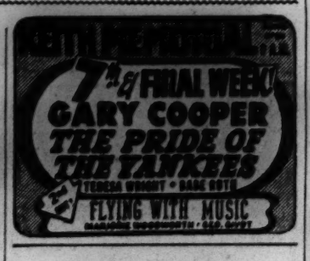

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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Beat the Band," musical comedy presented by George Abbott. Music and lyrics by Johnny Green and George Marion, Jr. Featuring Susan Miller, Jack Whiting, Jerry Lester and Romo Vincent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Count Me In," musical comedy, Charles Butterworth, Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Eve of St. Mark," by Maxwell Anderson. Featuring Aline MacMahon, William Prince, Mary Rolfe, James Monks. Directed by Lem Ward. Settings by Howard Bay. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Jor Street Playhouse—"Jealousy," by Louis Verneuil. Presented by N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse—"Major Barbara," presented by the Tributary Theater. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. 3:15, 5:15, 9:15. "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert. 2:05, 5:05, 9:05.

Fenway—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 11:45 a. m., 2, 5:15, 9:30. "Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven, Mary Howard. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Monastery," 1, 3:30, 5:50, 9:10. "Life of Beethoven," 3:15, 4:30, 8:50, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 10:30 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:45. "Flying with Music," 9:45 a. m., 1:31, 5:06, 8:37. "Battle of Midway," 10:40 a. m., 3:17, 9:04, 9:23.

Kenmore—"Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Patric Knowles. 1, 3:35, 6:05, 9:50. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. 2:20, 5:15, 8:15.

Metropolitan—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "A Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:35.

Modern—"Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters, Richard Davies. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:30, 7:40, 10. "Tombstones," Richard Dix, Frances Gifford. 9, 11:50 a. m., 3:40, 6:30, 9:35. "Battle of Midway," 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40.

Old South Newsreel—"New Soldiers Are Tough," "Battle of Midway," "Kaltenborn," "Tex McCrary," cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett, John Beal, Virginia Field. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven, Mary Howard. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 9, 11:15 a. m., 1:25, 3:50, 6:10, 8:30, 10:50. Stage Show: 10:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:05, 5:30, 7:40, 10.

Scollay—"Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters, Richard Davies. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Tombstone," Richard Dix, Frances Gifford. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:25. "Battle of Midway," 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:05, 8:00.

South Station Theater—"Information Please," "Popular Science," "Argentine Horses," "It's a Dog's Life," "The Crimea," "Hero Worship," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 11:30 a. m., 2, 6:30, 10. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett, John Beal, Virginia Field. 1:35, 5:05, 8:38.

Trans-Lux—"Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova. 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 3:35, 4:55, 7:35, 9:55. "Foreign Agent," John Sheldon. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 3:50, 6:30, 8:50.

Telopia—"Stalingrad," "March of Time," "Glen Gray and Band," "Quebec," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Tremont—"Roxy Hart," Ginger Rogers, George Montgomery. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:25, 8:30. "Mark of Zorro," 12:30, 3:50, 7:00, 9:50.

Uptown—"My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:35, 5, 8:25. "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:05, 6:30, 9:55.

Washington Street Olympia—"Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 10:30 a. m., 2, 5:35, 9:05. "About Face," William Tracy. 9:25 a. m., 1:00, 4:30, 8:00.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Syncopation," Jackie Cooper, Adolphe Menjou, 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. R. Sterling. 1:30, 5. "Broadway," Pat O'Brien, George Raft. 3:18, 9:38.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy, Miriam Hopkins. "Ships With Wings," Leslie Banks.
Coolidge Corner: "The Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Robert Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. 3:20, 6:35, 9:30.
Cleveland Circle: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:45, 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. "Three Cockeyed Sailors," Claude Hulbert. 2, Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 3:24, 9:43. "Ten Gentlemen From West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 1:35, 7:55.
Codman Square: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Pat Knowles. "Ships with Wings," Leslie Banks, Jane Baxter. 1:45, 7:43.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. 3:04, 8:14. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 2:07, 7, 10:11.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor. 1:06, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Patrick Knowles. "Ships with Wings," Leslie Banks, Jane Baxter. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 2:30, 8:15. "True to the Army," Jerry Colonna. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "The Affairs of Jimmy Valentine." "Jesse James," Dennis O'Keefe. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:25, 5:33, 8:41. Newsreels and shorts. 1:30, 4:38, 7:46.
Mystic: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Eileen Drew. 3:15, 7, 9:45. "Paracnute Nurse," K. Harris. 2:05, 8:35.
Maplewood: "Fantasia," "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan. 1:45, 7:30.
Strand: "Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce. 2:05, 5:15, 8:15. "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 1:50, 7:40. "Beyond the Blue Horizon." 3:45, 9:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 1:30, 7:50.
Medford: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 3:40, 8:15. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2:35, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Ships with Wings," J. Clements. "Treat 'Em Rough," Peggy Morgan. 2, 8.
Strand: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "Hayfoot," William Tracy, Jimmy Gleason. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-in-Theater: "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer. 2, 8.
Strand: "Syncopation." Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. "Stardust on the Sage," Gene Autry. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon, Mary Anderson. 2:18, 7:54. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 3:34, 9:10.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "The Sweater Girl," June Preisser. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "In Old California," John Wayne, Binnie Barnes. "Close Call for Ellery Queen," Bill Gargan. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "Life of a Bengal Lancer," Gary Cooper, Franchot Tone. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weismuller. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sunday.

**WE

Molley Tobey Adds Much Beauty To Her Home With Rugs She Hooks Herself

By Alice Myers
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Far from being a signal to hooked rug enthusiasts to fold up their frames and put away their embryo floor coverings, the war may very well act as a stimulus to the pursuit of this time-honored craft. Or so says Molly Nye Tobey, one of the most skilled of America's "painters with rags."

Even more in wartime than in peace, homes should be attractive. On this point she agrees with the preachers of morale building, and goes on to uphold the hooking of rugs as one means of making them so at a minimum of cost and without infringing upon the list of priorities.

Masterpieces in Rags

Molly Tobey's own home, or rather the home of the Tobey family, in the pretty little town of Barrington, Rhode Island, is gay and distinctive with her "paintings in rags," as she calls her delightful masterpieces of hooking. Hookers from miles around and States away come to her welcoming door to ask for a look at her rugs. More often than not they go away with one of her patterns and the inspiration to beautify their own homes with handiwork.

Mrs. Tobey's latest whimsey in rags, word of which has brought increased business to the little shingled house on Rumstick Road, is her Victory runner. Forty inches by four yards, this rug depicts the Tobey's 1942 victory garden. She got the idea from the jacket of a recent volume called "Grow Your Own Vegetables." And now the Tobey's own garden is growing in a form that will serve to remind future generations of the agricultural contribution to victory which their ancestors made back in 1942. "It will be a nice heirloom for the boys," Mrs. Tobey explained.

Unusual Color and Texture

Thirteen different vegetables flourish on the runner despite the nibblings of several jack rabbits. A scarecrow in the center of the rug protects the garden from crows winging overhead in V formation. Aside from its charming design, the rug is interesting for the variety of greens its maker has achieved with her palette of rags and for the texture given the vegetables by skillful changes in the direction of hooking.

For some eight years now, hooking has been more than a pastime for Molly Tobey. It has been a means of keeping a roof over the towheads of Jonathan and Joshua, her 16-year-old twins, and the darker head of 13-year-old Joel, not to mention their father and herself.

When the depression brought financial reverses, she turned to her rug-making to replenish the family coffers. Her husband, his business gone, helped her to commercialize her one-time pastime. It wasn't easy. They worked early and late and did all kinds of things, including renting their home and living in a cow barn, to make ends meet. She got her real start through selling rug patterns to Sears Roebuck. "In those days we just ground out patterns," she recalls.

Gradually eager customers began coming to her door and she was able to devote all her efforts to her own clientele. In addition to making rugs, she sells patterns and teaches hooking to individuals and classes. Most of her customers come to her house—or did before gasoline rationing—for their lessons.

A Fascinating Place

"They seem to like to poke around here and see what's new," Mrs. Tobey laughed. And small wonder. The house is a fascinating place. Besides the rugs, which make each room individual and colorful, there are oil paintings and block prints. Mrs. Tobey does both and some of them have won places at art shows. Currently decorating the mantel is a group of silhouettes mounted on a pewter plate, the work of Joel and his mother. They are the family in profile. Mrs. Tobey cuts silhouettes of her friends just for fun and Joel is proving himself adept at the same art. He has also hooked cheerful little seat pads for several of the living-room chairs.

Joshua and Jonathan play the trombone and trumpet and their collection of music and magazines would do credit to a library. In their room is one of the family's favorite rugs—an example of what Mrs. Tobey calls "individual rugs," the patterns for which she never sells. This one pictures the cow-path and the things along it that the boys used to love when they were little and lived on a farm in Mattapoisett.

Mrs. Tobey apparently never runs out of ideas for fresh designs. Almost anything may serve as her source of inspiration. One of her favorite haunts is the collection of teapots at the museum of the Rhode Island School of Design.

"Don't copy the designs you see in museums," Mrs. Tobey tells hookers, "but go into museums with the idea of using them as sources of inspiration for designs. Then go home and work out your own patterns. Many things you see will not be suitable for rug designs; use only what is."

She is at present working out a pattern for a friend, the motif for which she took from a horn-of-plenty design in the corners of a rare old map that hangs on the wall of the friend's living room.

Mrs. Tobey deplores the slavish copying of antique rugs, no matter how beautiful, although, she adds, one must be able to reproduce them exactly in order to qualify as an expert hooker. "But," she insists, "in making floral rugs, for instance, we ought to make something representative of today. If someone raises corn as a hobby, for example, use corn leaves in the pattern. We should look to the old rugs simply for inspiration."

The unusual depth of tone in her rugs is due, she says, to the way she achieves her dark backgrounds. She never uses all black or all brown or all navy blue. The effect may be all black, but actually she will have used a combination of dark tones—blacks, purples, blues with not much black. Not only does such a background give a rug more charm, it simplifies the task of the hooker, for it eliminates the necessity of accumulating a whole lot of rags of one color.

Uses Only Old Rags

All wool. All old. Mrs. Tobey is adamant on both points when gathering rags for her rugs. The older the discarded garments the better. By the time she has washed them thoroughly, she knows she has colors that will not change in value, though they will grow even mellower with the years.

"You can use scraps of material that are good for nothing else," she says. Men's threadbare trousers, boys' hopelessly worn-out pants, faded bathing suits, moth-eaten heirlooms from the attic—all these are on her priority list, though they are not — fortunately — on Uncle Sam's.

Mrs. Tobey cuts her rags in quarter-inch strips and pulls them up a quarter of an inch. "Rugs hooked this way," she says of her method, "will in time wear down slipper-thin and become what we admire so in old rugs."

Her advice to beginners in planning their colors is to use all the colors of the rainbow. "And when you have used them all, go the rounds again. Then you can't help achieving a pleasing effect.

"A mistake that many make," she adds, "is that they do not use sufficient quantities of taupes and grays to balance their brighter hues. In the old days, housewives didn't have so much color to work with and that's why old rugs are at once less rich and more restful in color."

Irregularity Their Charm

Mrs. Tobey eschews the easy way of making patterns, in which the designer draws half the pattern, then flops it over and traces the other half, making an exact duplicate. "Irregularity is the charm of hand-hooked rugs," she holds.

As an alumna of the Rhode Island School of Design and the first woman ever to graduate from the New Bedford Textile School, with five years of commercial designing to her credit, Mrs. Tobey had a training that naturally fitted her to win distinction in the hooked rug field when she turned her talents in that direction. Actually she had hooked her first rug years before, when she was 14, under the guidance of Helen Albee of the Abnakee Rug Industry. And she could perfectly well have gone on making rugs with Indian designs in the way she had been taught by Miss Albee, but then she would not have been Molly Nye Tobey, "One should learn how to hook," she declares, "and then express one's own individuality in one's designs."

By a Staff Photographer

Molly Nye Tobey at work on a 9x12 rug in an all-over floral pattern of her own designing. The strip above shows her Victory runner, which now occupies the place of honor before the hearth in the Tobey living room. It measures forty inches by four yards.

Editor's Job Goes to Wife

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Richmond, Va.

"Go ahead and make your own mistakes with my blessing," is what Mr. Anderson told Mrs. Anderson when he turned over the control of two newspapers to his wife.

So Mary Chryst Anderson, of Marion, has become the publisher of a Siamese twin newspaper in Southwest Virginia; the Smyth County News, with which is combined the Marion Democrat, to quote the paper's masthead. Her job will last for the duration, while her husband, Robert Lane Anderson, son of the late author, novelist, and short-story writer, Sherwood Anderson, is on leave with the United States Naval Reserves.

Mrs. Anderson takes her job seriously, but not herself.

"My newspaper training," she says, "consists of having avoided knowing anything about my husband's business for 10 years."

Plunged Into Editorship

When Mr. Anderson found he was to become Lieutenant Anderson, he decided that his wife would be a more dependable editor than any man, who might be subject to the vagaries of warfare and the draft. So, Mrs. Anderson was plunged suddenly from the secluded life of an English instructor at Marion College into the more varied role of a small-town publisher. The plunge wasn't too sudden, for she had taught a class in journalism at the college, helped get out a small monthly paper, and (she lists this as of equal importance) she had twice heard her husband lecture to the class.

The newspaper to which Mrs. Anderson succeeds has a dual role politically. The Smyth County News and the Marion Democrat, she says, really were the same paper with differing editorials. Now they're combined, and their editorial page is open to both Democrats and Republicans. To avoid confusion, Mrs. Anderson signs her local editorials on non-political subjects.

Other Women Helping, Too

Lieutenant Anderson's efficient secretary, Miss Hope Jones, who was trained as an accountant, is spreading her wings under the new regime as a combination advertising and news woman. A third feminine staff member, Miss Mattie Ribble Unberger, came in recently as a bookkeeper, but is developing a native talent for personals and parties.

The new editor runs a home a mile out of Marion, down a lane in the peaceful hills of Southwest Virginia. Her family includes Margaret Lane, aged 6, and Elizabeth Chryst, aged 3. "Margaret is studying the business now," says Mrs. Anderson, "and shows enough of her father in her to take over the paper by the time she's 14."

Women Confer on Role in War At Nonsectarian Meeting

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"The role of women in the war effort" was discussed from many angles at an all-day conference of about 200 delegates representing 40 women's organizations at the Hotel Roosevelt yesterday. The assembly was brought together under the joint auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and the National Women's Trade Union League, a unique grouping of women including Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Junior League members, labor leaders, industrialists, and Negroes.

Each group goes its own individual way, yet in this instance, all eagerly pooled their experience in a valiant effort to advise on how their organizations might best mobilize to discover the most practical means of channeling the country's womanpower into war production.

Miss Margaret A. Hickey, Chairman of the newly formed Women's Policy Committee of the War Manpower Commission, speaking on this subject at the luncheon conference, stressed the fact that "the job of mobilizing women for the war-production effort is not only a matter of arousing women to the need for their services, but one of carefully channeling the great wealth of eager and capable womanpower we have to the places where it can do the most good."

Women's Policy Group

Local branches of these various women's organizations throughout the country, eager to mobilize themselves for furthering the "role of women in the war effort," pondered the answers to such pertinent questions as: "When is there to be a systematic registration of women's skills?" "How soon will there be a training program by which women may be equipped for jobs as need arises?" "What will the working standards be?"

"In recognition of the scope of these problems," Miss Hickey said, "Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, appointed a Women's Policy Committee for consultation on womanpower matters.

"The Women's Policy Committee," its Chairman continued, "was organized to represent women's interests in the development of the national manpower program and to help the War Manpower Commission formulate policies which would most successfully promote women's participation in the war effort. It is an advisory committee and it will be concerned with the development of broad policies rather than the details of operation."

At the morning session, presided over by Miss Kathryn Starbuck, Executive Director of Skidmore College, a serious attempt was made on the part of the members of the women's organizations present, the members of Government bureaus, and other experienced guests to determine the state of women in helping to win the war, to study the basic facts relative to the number of women needed, the basis of their selection, the conditions of their work—wages, hours, facilities—and the training and retraining of women.

There appears to be great uncertainty as to how many women will be needed for the war effort, as the figure will depend largely upon the swiftness with which men are withdrawn from their usual occupations and upon the expansion of war industries. Vast resources in womanpower have not been drawn upon—those unemployed, millions of married women in the home with children over sixteen who might be available, as well as other millions of single women. While the problem seems to be to keep abreast of evolving data, Miss Gertrude Schermerhorn, Regional Child Labor Consultant, said that she believed "one year from now 6,200,000 additional women would be needed in industry, so far as we can see now."

Changed Attitudes Needed

It became clear that the state of women in helping to win the war must be studied, and that they need not only to be inspired, but protected in their efforts, as they go out into work that is entirely new to them. It is amply evident also that the major problems are problems of changing attitudes of thought, first in the women themselves, second among the heads of industries, and third in communities in which the war industries exist.

It may be that if women's organizations can help to change these attitudes of thinking, which have thus far crippled women's effectiveness, the freeing of women for a greater use of their powers will be as important after the war as during the stress of these war years.

Miss Rose Terlin, Secretary for Economic Education, National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, stated, "What women need is more self-discipline if they are to show the results of the leadership they acquired 20 years ago. War accelerates the social process, and our job now is to show the nation that all the privileges American women have won and enjoyed, especially in the last 20 years, have given them strength of leadership, knowledge, skill, and capacity to work in unison. This means a new self-imposed discipline on the part of women who have not been very disciplined."

Eat More Cabbage This Time

Cabbages are plentiful. Tin is not. At least not for anything so unwarlike as packing sauerkraut for civilian use. The upshot of this situation is that cabbage takes its place as the Victory Food Special during the period September 28 through October 10.

Actually, the cabbage has few peers among vegetables for food value, and you can serve it in many delicious ways. By no means are you limited to the boiled variety, though that is delicious when boiled properly. And you'll hardly know what's cooking if you keep the lid off the pot while the cabbage is in it.

Don't Overlook Marrowbones—Here Are Ways to Use Them

By Fredrika Borchard
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We're funny people, we Americans—nice, of course, but queer. And nowhere does this queerness show more clearly than in our kitchens. We save, and sometimes we even scrimp, and then we throw away. We talk wisely about utilization of leftovers, then we pour the liquid from boiled vegetables down the sink. We discard the fat and the trimmings that we pay for with our meat—or we used to. The war is slowly changing all that. But still we ignore the richness and the nourishment and the flavor that is found in marrowbones.

Ask any butcher. He'll tell you he has quantities of marrowbones nobody will buy, and he'll be glad to send you some—usually free, sometimes for a very small charge—with your meat order. Have him do it some day soon; you'll be surprised to find what a valuable, flavorable, and low-cost addition they make to your weekly menu.

Marrow, more learnedly called medulla, is the pithy substance found in the cavity of bones. In the adult long bones (such as the leg of beef bone) the marrow consists of approximately 95 per cent fat, rich and delicate and easily adaptable. Many Europeans like to take the well-boiled marrowbones from the soup pot, scoop the steaming hot marrow onto a slice of rye bread, sprinkle it lightly with salt, and eat it as a between-meal snack. Or they mix it with chopped, hot, boiled potato, dust it with salt and pepper, and find that they have something pretty good.

Starting from scratch, however, with fresh raw bones, there are any number of dishes to be made from the rich marrow—dumplings for soup or vegetable entrees, garnishings, and even desserts.

Due to the variations to be found in marrow, the dry ingredients given must be only approximate in quantity. Sometimes more—or less—crumbs of flour can be absorbed. The marrow itself is easily removed from the raw bones; just insert a small spoon or knife and scoop it out.

Marrow Balls are light and savory, and the basic recipe given below can be used for soup garnish or for a vegetable. The uncooked balls, however, may be kept in the refrigerator for days before using.

Grandmother's Marrow Balls

½ cup raw marrow, removed from bones
¼ teaspoon onion juice
1 well-beaten egg
Fine bread crumbs
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
Nutmeg, salt, pepper and paprika
Flour

Chill marrow, then cream until soft and smooth. Add well-beaten egg, onion juice and parsley, and mix thoroughly. Add crumbs gradually until mixture is consistency of soft dough. Season very generously (some of the seasoning is lost during boiling) and form into very small balls. Roll each ball in flour, and put in refrigerator until wanted. Drop one at a time into simmering (not rapidly boiling) soup. A single ball should be tested before all the balls are rolled, as the balls will break if insufficient crumbs have been added. The balls will drop to the bottom, but will rise to the top about two minutes before they are done.

If the marrow balls are to be used as a vegetable, double the amount of onion juice and add caraway seed. Roll the balls somewhat larger. Drop into simmering salted water and serve with a dressing of breadcrumbs browned in lots of butter.

Substantial enough for the main dish of a luncheon or Sunday night supper are

Devilled-Ham Bones

4 marrowbones, about 2½"-3"
1 cup coarsely ground boiled ham
4 large or 6 small pimiento olives, chopped
½ teaspoon grated onion
1 teaspoon lemon juice
1 teaspoon of Worcestershire sauce
½ teaspoon chili powder
1 tablespoon chili sauce
Salt to taste

Scoop marrow from beef bones, cream, and mix with other ingredients. Chill thoroughly, then pack back into bones. Make a thick paste of flour and water and spread it thickly over each end of the bones in order to keep the filling in. Tie each bone in a square cloth and drop into gently boiling water. Boil gently for one hour. Drain, unwrap bones, and remove paste. Stand each bone, end up, on a round of hot buttered toast. Sprinkle with lemon juice, dust with paprika, and serve piping hot. Cheese crackers and a mixed green salad are the ideal accompaniments.

A nice appetizer is made of

Grilled Bones

2 3-inch marrowbones, split
½ teaspoon onion juice
2 teaspoons lemon juice
½ teaspoon dry mustard—more or less to taste
Salt, white pepper and paprika

Lay the bones, cut side up, in a shallow baking pan. Spread the marrow with a thin cream made of remaining ingredients. Run under medium flame and broil until the marrow is cooked and the cut edges of the bones blackened. Serve, sizzling hot, one half bone to a person, accompanied by triangles of hot toast thinly buttered and spread with anchovy paste and chopped egg

Plenty of Fun in Mother's Kitchen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Other girls may wonder about why they don't have friends, whether they'll be asked to parties, if they'll grow up to have dates, but not Mary Smith.

The Smith Snack Shack had solved all those problems, even before they appeared. From the time that Mary was very young, her mother and father realized that if she were to have friends, she must have fun with boys and girls of her own age, and that fun, in most cases, was associated with eating. So the Smiths, father and mother, nicknamed their house the Snack Shack, and gave their only child encouragement to invite her friends, at the last-minute or earlier, for snacks at any time.

Four Simple Rules

They set forth four rules:

Mary and her guests were to use only the provisions in the Snack Shack larder.

They must do all of the necessary work themselves and must leave the kitchen in the spotless order in which they found it.

When Mr. and Mrs. Smith had guests in the living room, they must confine their activities to the kitchen.

The Snack Shack must close its evening activities and the guests must leave at a time set in observance of school demands.

These four rules have been meticulously observed.

For several years, Mary has been first to welcome the stranger, quick to assure every one, bashful or self-assured, of a pleasant invitation and true hospitality, and active in her school program as a whole. She has been too busy with her school work, extra-curricular activities, and keeping the Snack Shack in order to become the least bit spoiled.

She's a "good sport," a charming hostess, a splendid mixer, and a friend to any boy or girl of her acquaintance.

Always Joyous Occasions

Mary's informal gatherings in the Smith kitchen or more formal ones in the Smith living room are joyous occasions. The Snack Shack helps to make them so, for when there is co-operation in preparing and serving good food, there's always an atmosphere of geniality.

For the gathering that takes place without plan, after a game or an outdoor event, the menu usually includes substantial sandwiches, with hot chocolate in winter or an iced beverage in summer, and pickles, potato chips, and cookies.

Time and inclination may mean waffles and syrup, canned soup and crackers, fudge or taffy, salad, cake.

Whatever is served is prepared by Mary and the others present, without adult supervision. The rule that all provisions must come from the Snack Shack larder is given first consideration in the choice of what to serve.

The Snack Shack larder occupies a large shelf in the Smith cupboard and a small one in the refrigerator. It contains such staples as jelly, peanut butter, butter, mayonnaise, sandwich spreads, bread, pickles, potato chips, canned milk, cocoa, waffle ingredients, tinned syrup, canned soup, cookies and crackers in cellophane, iced beverages in summer, salad greens, canned fruits, and seasonings of several kinds. Perishable items, such as ice cream and cake, are bought only for planned-in-advance parties.

The rule that only items from the Snack Shack larder may be used carries the addition that these must be bought out of a regular weekly allowance that Mary's parents give her for this purpose. This sum they consider as legitimate expense in connection with Mary's entertainment, hospitality, and instruction in learning how to entertain, how to manage a kitchen, and how to market wisely.

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SITROUX TISSUES

Sending Gifts to Our Overseas Forces?
"Keep Packages Small and Mail Them Early," Says the Postmaster

If you want your gift to arrive for the holidays, mail it during October. The rules about gifts to men and women in our overseas forces are simple: no package larger than a shoebox or heavier than 6 pounds (the Navy would thank you for smaller parcels); don't seal it; never use the location in the address, even if you know it. Send it care of the Postmaster, New York, or Postmaster, San Francisco. Send no foods, nothing breakable, no clothing unless specifically requested, no currency (only money orders). When in doubt, ask the Postmaster, and remember:—

A great many of the advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor have gifts especially made for the men and women in our country's service.

The Home Forum

"Honour the Lord with thy substance"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO KING SOLOMON was given a wisdom of such unrivaled nature that not only have his utterances been proved ageless, but even the wise pronouncements of those who came after him have often been characterized and classified by the standard attributed to him. Among his exhortations to the youth of his day are these significant words (Proverbs 3:9): **"Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the firstfruits of all thine increase."** And he followed this command with a promise of sure recompense (3:10): **"So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine."**

To honor is defined as "to give allegiance to," and the expression "the Lord," so frequently used in the Scriptures, may represent in spiritual metaphysics any or all of the seven synonyms for God given in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. In this verse an interesting and certainly an appropriate synonym would be Mind—divine intelligence. The word "substance" is defined as "the essential nature underlying phenomena."

As the student applies thought to the study of the profound truths implied in this verse, he finds that it might be paraphrased as follows: "Give allegiance to God, divine Mind, with an understanding of the essential nature underlying all phenomena." At this point his own part in the divine nature and phenomena stands revealed, and man's oneness with his divine Principle as effect and cause, together with his inherent completeness, is perceived as the spiritual fact, the healing truth to be demonstrated—made operative—in all the details of human experience.

The Master's example thus becomes illumined and his sublime insistence upon man's sonship and unity with his Father, emphasized both for himself and for his students, takes on a new meaning.

When Mrs. Eddy gave to the world her textbook, Science and Health, she revealed a scientific knowledge of spiritual cause and effect, of spiritual law and of divine metaphysics, which must inevitably revolutionize religious thought. Hitherto humanity had remained, for the most part, still unawake to and unaware of the actual spiritual purpose of life. The goal of present perfection and immortality through ascending thought-footsteps in the path the Master trod was undiscerned and unappreciated. The ever-presence of the healing Christ was unperceived.

In the chapter entitled "Recapitulation" in Science and Health is to be found this definition (p. 468): **"Substance is that which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay. Truth, Life, and Love are substance, as the Scriptures use this word in Hebrews: 'The substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.' Spirit, the synonym of Mind, Soul, or God, is the only real substance. The spiritual universe, including individual man, is a compound idea, reflecting the divine substance of Spirit."**

In thus defining substance Mrs. Eddy revealed for all time the indestructible nature of divine cause and all its phenomena. It is in the light of her sublime spiritual perception that the saying of the Master (John 5:26), **"As the Father hath life in himself; so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself,"** and again his remarkable statement to Philip (John 14:9), **"Have I been so long time with you, and yet hast thou not known me, Philip? he that hath seen me hath seen the Father,"** gain their full significance. In proving his unity with his divine Principle, he showed his followers of all ages how to do the same. Cause and effect, noumenon and phenomenon, are one in substance. Indestructible being underlies all real existence, and through understanding becomes the law of perfection and of recovery to every phase of discord.

Throughout her writings Mrs. Eddy, with flawless logic and profound spiritual illumination, points to the nature of the spiritual creation as indestructible; and she carries her revelation to its inevitable conclusion by the demonstration of her discovery, proving conclusively that matter with all its attendant pains and pleasures, misconceptions and limitations, is but the outcome of material thinking, false education, and that it is subdued, healed, reformed, and transformed by the application of spiritual truth.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" she makes this significant statement (p. 309): **"He advances most in divine Science who meditates most on infinite spiritual substance and intelligence. Experience proves this true."** For every individual to attain and make practical this consciousness of divine substance is imperative, since thought responding to such meditation becomes imbued with the essence of true substance, and is thus characterized by the nature and quality of imperishability, even as was the thought of the Master. To him, as to Mrs. Eddy, the healing of sin and sickness was natural and without process, undelayed, permanent, and perfect. God and man were seen to be coexistent. Spirit, all-inclusive, constitutes the life of everything that lives, the expression of the ever-present, infinite Mind.

Here then is the real meaning, the deep significance of the command given by Solomon to the youth of his day, and to the seeker for Truth in every age. Here also is to be found the true solution to the present striving of large portions of mankind for material conquests, for Mrs. Eddy reveals to us that in the realm of infinite Spirit man has instantaneous access to all ideas and can share this affluence without restriction or limitation. As the spiritual fact of individual completeness becomes the student's own conscious understanding of himself as reflection, he will find his "barns filled with plenty" and "his presses" overflowing with the wine of inspiration, that he may share his indestructible substance with all humanity.

Before Dawn

The moon descended and the cricket stilled,
This side of earth is adamant in sleep;
Dark carven trees and meadow grass dew-chilled
Under the morning stars' slow westward sweep.

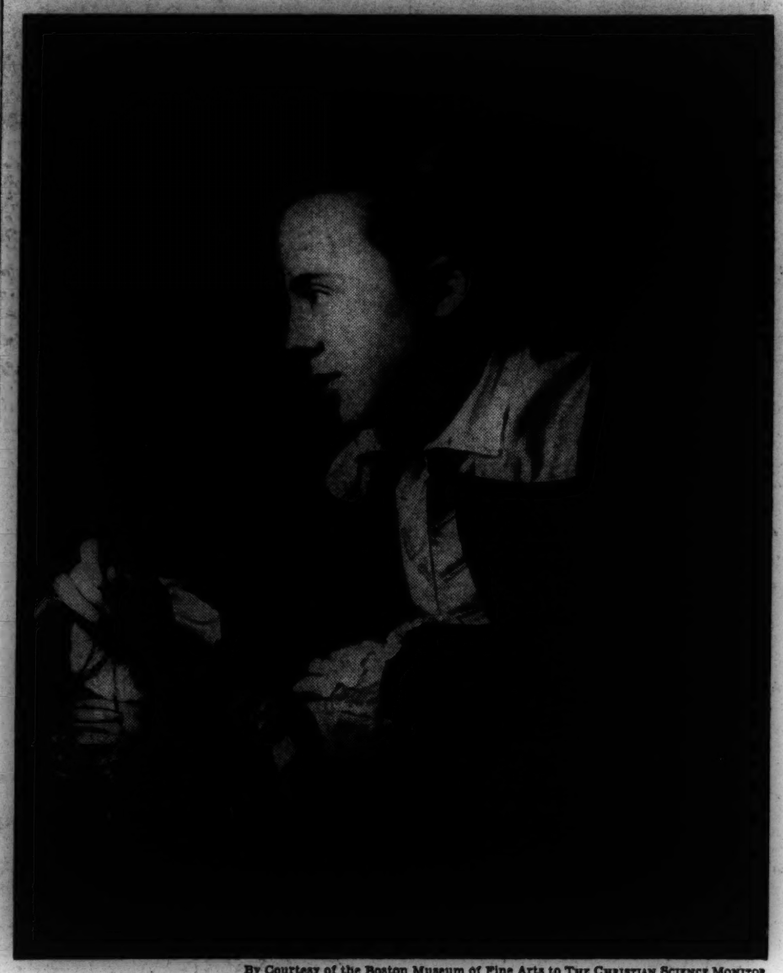
And here the last and ash-pale solitary rose,
At this end of summer and this end of night,
Is folded in its sculptured wax repose
Against a glacial tide of rising light.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Ladder in the Apple Tree

These pointed stems of wood,
that we left the night before,
are aimed up through the morning.
Wavering strangely, ladder and mist
are fastened to the dawn.

D. S.



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"BOY WITH SQUIRREL": *A Painting by John Singleton Copley*

By This, England Discovered Copley

THE PICTURE stood against the wall of Sir Joshua Reynolds's studio, striking a strange note in that centre of elegance. The great English painter scowled at it in amazement, for, as he later explained, he had never seen a canvas that gave him quite the same feeling. There was a stiffness about this portrait of a young boy, a dryness of outline and a coldness of colour, that seemed to stem from the imitators of Sir Peter Lely, the school that Sir Joshua had himself overthrown, but the practitioners of that school never painted so realistically, with such powerful sincerity. And what was one to think of the strange animal that was represented standing on the table over which the boy leaned? It was some kind of rodent and was eating a nut. The queer, tiny thing nibbled away quite as naturally as if there really were miniature squirrels in the world that had white membranes running from their bodies to their legs like the membranes of a bat. Indeed, the animal was so meticulously drawn one had to believe it really existed.

Sir Joshua turned to Lord Buchan, who had brought the picture into his studio, and asked the painter's name. Shrugging, the connoisseur replied that he could not remember; it was a name he had never heard before. The canvas had been left with him by an American sea captain he had met somewhere, so he assumed it was by an American. . . .

Sir Joshua could hardly believe that so fine a picture could have been done by an unknown Colonial. "It exceeds any portrait Mr. West ever drew!" he exclaimed. But he naturally called in that patron saint of all American painters.

West took one look at the squirrel that had so confused Reynolds, laughed, and said he knew that type of animal well; flying squirrels had been part of his boyhood in Pennsylvania. Then he turned the picture on its back and stared at the frame on which the canvas was stretched. "That's American pine wood," he said. The picture was certainly by an American, but by what American? None of the Colonials in England painted in that style or so well. Ecstatically West praised the "delicious colour worthy of Titian," and although Sir Joshua . . . winced at this, he agreed that the picture was excellent, more than good enough to exhibit at the Society of Artists. However, there was a rule against showing anonymous pictures; the name of the painter must be discovered and that at once. . . .

Before the exhibition opened Lord Buchan hurried to Sir Joshua's studio, followed by a large, seafaring American. Captain Bruce seemed out of place in the elegant chamber where hung many portraits of stylish ladies, but it was he who had brought the painting to Lord Buchan. It was done, he said, by a young Bostonian named Copley, John Singleton Copley. Sir Joshua looked at Bruce with increasing amazement as the sea captain told him that Copley, although twenty-eight years old, had never been out of the provincial city of Boston, and had never in his life seen a picture worthy to be called a painting. Bruce was to write home to Copley that Reynolds had said: "Considering the disadvantages you had laboured under, it is a very wonderful performance. . . . He did not know one painter at home, who had all the advantages that Europe could give him, that could equal it, and that if you are capable of producing such a piece by the mere effort of your genius, with the advantages of example and instruction which you could have in Europe, you would be a valuable acquisition to the art and one of the first painters in the world."—From "AMERICA'S OLD MASTERS," by James Thomas Flexner. (New York: Viking.)

In San Francisco With the Forty-niners

AS YET we were only in the suburbs of the town. Crossing the shoulder of the hill, the view extended around the curve of the bay, and hundreds of tents and houses appeared, scattered all over the heights, and along the shore for more than a mile. A furious wind was blowing down through a gap in the hills, filling the streets with clouds of dust. On every side stood buildings of all kinds, begun or half-finished, and the greater part of them mere canvas sheds, open in front, and covered with all kinds of signs, in all languages. Great quantities of goods were piled up in the open air, for want of a place to store them. The streets were full of people, hurrying to and fro, and of as diverse and bizarre a character as the houses: Yankees of every possible variety, native Californians in *sarapes* and sombreros, Chilians, Sonorians, Kanakas from Hawaii, Chinese with long tails, Malays armed with their everlasting creeses, and others, in whose embrowned and bearded visages it was impossible to recognize any especial nationality. We came at last into the plaza, now dignified by the name of Portsmouth Square. It lies on the slant of the hill, and from a high pole in front of a long one-story adobe building, used as a custom-house, the American flag was flying. On the lower side stood the Parker House, an ordinary frame house of about sixty feet front, and toward its entrance we directed our course.

Our luggage was deposited on one of the rear porticoes, and we discharged the porters, after paying them two dollars each—a sum so immense in comparison to the service rendered that there was no longer any doubt of our having actually landed in California. There were no lodgings to be had at the Parker House—not even a place to unroll our blankets; but one of the proprietors accompanied us across the plaza to the City Hotel, where we obtained a room with two beds at twenty-five dollars per week. . . . Our room was in a sort of garret over the only story of the hotel; two cots, evidently of California manufacture, and covered only with a pair of blankets, two chairs, a rough table, and a small looking-glass, constituted the furniture. . . .

The appearance of San Francisco at night, from the water, is unlike anything I ever beheld. The houses were mostly of canvas, which is made transparent by the lamps within, and transforms them, in the darkness, to dwellings of solid light. Seated on the slopes of its three hills, the tents pitched among the chaparral to the very summits, it gleams like an amphitheater of fire. Here and there shine out brilliant points, from the decoy-lamps of the gaming houses; and through the indistinct murmur of the streets comes by fits the sound of music from their hot and crowded precincts. The picture has in it something unreal and fantastic; it impresses one like the cities of the magic lantern, which a motion of the hand can build or annihilate.—From "El Dorado," by BAYARD TAYLOR (1850).

He Seeks the Company of Tested Books

A WEEKLY PAPER has been asking well-known people what books they re-read. The most pathetic reply made to the inquiry is that of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. "I seldom re-read now," says that unhappy man. "Time is so short and literature so vast and unexplored." What a desolating picture! It is like saying, "I never meet my old friends now. Time is so short and there are so many strangers I have not yet shaken hands with." . . .

I rejoice to say that I have no passion for shaking hands with strangers. I do not yearn for vast unexplored regions. I take the North Pole and the South, the Sahara and the Karoo for granted. As Johnson said of the Giant's Causeway, I should like to see them, but I should not like to go to see them. And so with books. Time is so short that I have none to spare for keeping abreast with the circulating library. I could almost say with the Frenchman that when I see that a new book is published I read an old one. I am always in the rearward of the fashion, and a book has to weather the storms of its maiden voyage before I embark on it. When it has proved itself seaworthy I will go aboard; but meanwhile the old ships are good enough for me. I know the captain and the crew, the fare I shall get and the port I shall make and the companionship I shall have by the way.

Look at this row of fellows in front of me as I write—Boswell, "The Bible in Spain," Pepys, Horace, "Elia," Montaigne, Sainte-Beuve, "Travels with a Donkey," Plutarch, Thucydides, Wordsworth, "The Early Life of Charles James Fox," "Under the Greenwood Tree," and so on. Do not call them books.

Camerado, this is no book.
Who touches this, touches a man. . . .

as Walt Whitman said of his own "Leaves of Grass." They are not books. They are my friends. They are the splendid wayfarers I have met on my pilgrimage, and they are going on with me to the end. It was worth making the great adventure of life to find such company.—From "Windfalls," by CLIVE GARDINER. (New York: Dutton.)

The Old Scotchman's Grapes

I DO NOT SAY that the old Scotchman was the best neighbor I ever had. The old Yankee who lived on the other side of us was equally neighborly, dependable, generous. But the old Scotchman had the distinction of having once done something that might be considered a classic of neighborliness.

It had to do with grapes. Where his land bordered on ours, there was a long grape arbor; and, when the grapes were ripe each autumn, he would invite us to help ourselves. As far as grapes were concerned, what more could a neighbor do?

But the old Scotchman was not satisfied. We did not take as many grapes as he wanted us to. We did not feel free to take many. After all, they were not our grapes.

How long he pondered over the problem, I do not know. He was not a man given to sudden moves. He liked to look at all sides of a matter before committing himself. He had the reputation of being something of a conservative. I think the idea that came to him came to him slowly, like a germinating seed, not suddenly like a flash of lightning.

What he proposed to do was to give us a grape arbor of our own—one that would run parallel to his so that his vines could be trained across.

He might have said: "You build your arbor and I'll let my vines reach over and cover it." But he did not say that. Possibly he suspected that, under such an agreement, the arbor might have been a long time being built; and, when built, might not have been built right.

He might have said: "You supply the lumber and I'll build you an arbor." But he did not say that. He may have guessed that the lumber might have been a long time getting assembled.

No, he proposed to supply everything himself: idea, motivation, lumber, labor.

He built the arbor. He spaced the post-holes carefully and dug them deep. He planted the posts securely and nailed the cross-pieces neatly to them. He did not hurry. He did not need to hurry.

Then he struck a snag. Somebody who had been consulted ventured the opinion that vines, running from his property to our property, might obscure the boundary. It would make no difference while he lived on one side and we lived on the other. But, in years to come, when other people were enjoying those grapes—

The old Scotchman saw the point, all the more so since he was a profound respecter of boundaries. What should he do? What could he do? He might have said: "Now that I've built you an arbor, you get some young grape vines somewhere and set them out." But he didn't say that. He had built the arbor for the express purpose of sharing his vines with us, and he hated to do differently.

Though I can't prove it, I think he must have pondered over this new problem a long time. I remember what a great one he was to stand outdoors and think. I can see him now, staring at his vegetable garden in deep thought or peering up questioningly at the sky, his eyes half hidden by his bushy brows and the old cap pulled down over his forehead.

I think it was at such a moment and in such a mood that the solution came to him. He decided to dig little trenches and lead the vines underground from his arbor to ours.

Does anyone doubt that that was the solution? The final, inevitable, incontrovertible solution? It may even seem a little obvious. Doesn't any completely satisfactory solution seem a little obvious—afterwards?

Any creative artist would know how the old Scotchman felt, for every creative artist has sometimes struck a snag just as his work was on the verge of completion. You find, for instance, that you have to throw away what you thought was the best line in your poem. What are you going to put in its place? You may hunt for hours, you may hunt for days, you may never find it. But, if you do find it, you may also find that your substitute is better in every way than what you had to discard. I know. But I think no line of poetry I ever wrote was as neat and conclusive as the old Scotchman's bright idea.

The plan worked. The vines grew and flourished and, in time, covered the new arbor without deserting the old one. We had our own grapes, and each autumn we did not have to be urged to help ourselves.

That was long ago. Those grapes are no longer mine. Here, where I now live, my only grapes are wild ones. Their arbor was not built for them; it grew. Walking along the road this afternoon, I caught a whiff of that fragrance that is the beginning of autumn. It took me ahead to the cool months. And it took me back to all the autumns of the past. It was the scent of grapes that made me remember the old Scotchman.

Happy man to have done one thing, during his life, that expressed the whole of him and the best of him.

When we speak of him now—we who knew him—we usually allude to that grape arbor. And, when I speak of him to anyone who did not know him, I am pretty sure to begin: "Now, this is the sort of neighbor he was. Where his land bordered on ours there was a long grape arbor, and, when the grapes were ripe each autumn—"

ROBERT FRANCIS

A Nursery Reputation To Live Up To

IT IS AN early summer morning in a Herefordshire garden, a garden more awake than the house—a large house and a peculiar one to find in the depths of Herefordshire, for, silhouetted against the smother of trees on the rising park around, are domes and minarets, the whole architecture being, in fact, inspired by Oriental and not English ideas. The owner of this house, the man whose mind planned this anomaly . . . is Edward Moulton-Barrett. . . . But wait—one of the doors of the house is opening. A little girl, a spritelike creature of seven or eight with immense dark eyes, comes out. . . .

Elizabeth had a nursery reputation for being a particularly successful grower of white roses and possessed a bower of her own all overgrown with them. There was one curious feature of her childhood, and that was her insatiable love of books of the most serious character. Homer was to her what fairy tales are to most children and we hear of her filling her apron with pieces of wood, and stealing a match from the kitchen preparatory to offering up a sacrifice to Minerva—of cutting a giant Hector out of turf, giving him eyes of gentianellas, a mouth of violets, and a helmet of daffodils. Her father had told her she was not to read Gibbon or *"Tom Jones,"* in fact, any of the books on that particular side of the bookcase. Obediently she browsed only on the books on the other side, her father little suspecting that she was eagerly absorbing Voltaire and Paine, Goethe and Rousseau. . . .

By the time Elizabeth was ten she had written several tragedies both in French and English, her favorite place for composition being, apparently, underneath the dining-room sideboard. These tragedies were enacted in the nursery by her small sisters and brothers. . . .

While at Sidmouth Elizabeth published her third book of poetry, "Prometheus Bound," translated from the Greek of Aeschylus and Miscellaneous Poems. Referring to the translation, Elizabeth said later that it was written in twelve days, and should have been thrown into the fire afterwards—"the only means of giving it a little warmth."—From "Andromeda in Wimpole Street," by DOROTHY BAYNES. (New York: Dutton.)

Vauxhall Pleasures

AT NINE O'CLOCK in a charming moonlight evening, we embarked at Ranelagh for Vauxhall, in a wherry, so light and slender that we looked like so many fairies sailing in a nut-shell. My uncle, being apprehensive . . . upon the water, went round in the coach and my aunt would have accompanied him, but he would not suffer me to go by water if she went by land, and therefore she favoured us with her company, as she perceived I had a curiosity to make this agreeable voyage. After all, the vessel was sufficiently loaded; for besides the waterman, there was my brother Jerry and a friend of his, one Mr. Barton, a comely gentleman of good fortune, who had dined at our house.

The pleasure of the little excursion was, however, damped, by my being sadly frighted at our landing; where there was a terrible confusion of wherries. . . . But this flutter was fully recompensed by the pleasures of Vauxhall; which I no sooner entered than I was dazzled and confounded with the variety of beauties that rushed all at once upon my eye. Imagine to yourself, my dear Letty, a spacious garden, part laid out in delightful walks, bounded with high hedges and trees, and paved with gravel; part exhibiting a wonderful assemblage of the most picturesque and striking objects, pavilions, lodges, grottos, lawns, temples, and cascades; . . . the place crowded with the gayest company, ranging through the blissful shades or supping in the different lodges on cold collations, enlivened with mirth, freedom and good humour, and animated by an excellent band of music.—From "Fashionable Life," by TOBIAS SMOLLETT. (1721-1771.)

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Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Will Housewives Understand? ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

Just before approving a 5 per cent increase in the cost of living for the sake of the farmer this week, the House was warned by the dean of its women members, Mrs. Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey: "Every time you increase the price of food, you are losing out on the women's vote."

"The average woman in this country," she went on, "does not care whether the farmers are pleased or whether they are not; nor is she interested in the labor bloc. The thing she is primarily interested in is whether or not she is going to be able to feed her children on the small amount of money she will have to do it with."

In a way Mrs. Norton was right.

But was she talking about the average housewife? Will she judge her Congressman in the November election on the basis of his cost-of-living vote? Does she know what inflation is all about?

Family Buyer

Just now I am thinking of a member of my family—the one who does the food buying. She said to me this morning after glancing at the four-column headline about the Congressional Farm Bloc revolt, "My, I wish I could understand what it's all about."

"You could," I reprimanded her, "if you had listened to President Roosevelt's speech on Labor Day, but you went to sleep in the middle of it. Remember?"

Confounded by the talk of "parity" and the complicated economics of the price-control law, the average housewife is inclined to slip back into the defeatist view that high prices inevitably come with war and are one of the sacrifices that must be endured.

Actually, despite all the present talk of loopholes and mounting grocery bills, the Government's attempt to hold prices down has been rather effective since the general maximum price ceilings were ordered clamped down in May.

Rising Little Now

Latest figures show that the cost of living is rising less than 0.5 per cent a month. Even this is too much for a country that let prices go up nearly 20 per cent before it took drastic action to put a lid on. That is why President Roosevelt and Price Administrator Leon Henderson now want to do something about the group of food prices that Congress has left uncontrolled for the farmer's benefit and why the Farm Bloc insists that something drastic also be done to curb wages. The tax bill, once Congress gets around to completing it, will take care of profits, the third factor in the cost of living.

Right now, with the Farm Bloc accusing President Roosevelt of favoring labor by not putting adequate curbs on industrial wages and the Administration charging the Farm Bloc with wrecking price control by its refusal to accept "parity" as a fair return, women could do a big service for their country in bringing about unity out of chaos, caused by group and self-interest.

At present the effort for more adequate price control is being nullified by the "I'm-going-to-get-my-share-out-of-this" attitude.

Instead of getting simpler, price control meanwhile is getting more complicated. A manpower question as to who is going to plant and harvest next year's "food for freedom" is mixed up in it now.

Allowance to Farmer

While many friends of the farmer in Congress admit that some other method of getting men to stay on the farm—such as drafting them or giving them a uniform—would be more effective than higher wages, they have been putting all their trust to date in an allowance to the farmer for higher wages. This allowance, the Office of Price Administration warns, will increase the over-all cost of living to the consumer by about 5 per cent. And the farmer, says Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, may still be without enough farm hands.

It is not the 5 per cent that need worry the housewife. She could put up with that if she were confident that the cost-of-living rise would stop there. The trouble is that once the President or Congress begins looking after the interests of special groups, instead of the nation as a whole, the country has lost the national unity necessary to winning the war.

The League of Women Voters pointed this out in a plea to Congress to "declare a moratorium in the strife over personal or group advantages and to unite in national policies for the lack of which every group would be the loser in the end."

Courageous women could do much at this time to offset the terrific pressure of special-interest groups by making their views known to their Congressmen and to the President.

The Country Speaks: New York

It's Still 'Manchuria' to China ..... *By Robert M. Hallett*

Just as Republican France objected to German usage in applying Teutonic spelling and pronunciation to cities and towns in Alsace-Lorraine between the Franco-Prussian War and the liberation of this region in 1918, so China has refused to conform to the Japanese change in the name of Mauchuria to "Manchukuo." The Chinese, indeed, have never accepted "Manchukuo" as the official designation of her three northeastern provinces of Liaoning, Kirin, and Herlungkiang.

To the Chinese this area has the same meaning that "New England" has to Americans when they refer to Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The Chinese see Manchuria as an integral part of China just as New England is an integral part of the United States, and no more than the American people would ever give up New England or permit its geographical name to be changed, so the Chinese will never give up Manchuria to any foreign aggressor.

"When the war is over, the Chinese are going to see to it that the northeastern provinces are restored to China," a spokesman declares in "Contemporary China," a digest published by the Chinese News Service and which draws its material from official Chungking sources, speaking in connection with the anniversary of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria.

"Manchukuo," he recalls, literally means "Manchu State," and when used "gives unconscious recognition" of the existence of a "Manchu State." He sees the Japanese use of "Manchukuo" as designed to prepare public thought to accept Japanese hegemony and a fait accompli.

The act of the Japanese in grabbing Manchuria is now being widely accepted as the actual start of World War II and as giving the coup de grace to the League of Nations, whose "slipping" was observable when the Geneva body refused to act against Mussolini when he bombarded Corfu on Aug. 31, 1923. Not a few men experienced in foreign relations saw the Manchurian invasion as it was—Col. Henry Stimson, then Secretary of State under President Coolidge, being one of the foremost of these. It was Colonel Stimson who then laid down his "doctrine of non-recognition" on Jan. 7, 1932, declaring that the United States "cannot admit the legality of any situation de facto, nor does it intend to recognize any treaty or agreement . . . which may impair the treaty rights of the United States or its citizens in China, including those which relate to the sovereignty, the independence, or the territorial and administrative integrity of the Republic of China . . ." Colonel Stimson saw in Japan's aggression more than a threat to the "Open Door" policy of John Hay.

It is more than axiomatic that nations, like individuals, pay penalty for lack of vision and for refusal to follow the concept of men of wisdom whose foresight has been proved as good as their hindsight. Colonel Stimson proved one of these wise men. Had his warning and advice been heeded, another picture might have been on view today—perhaps a picture of a world at peace, rather than a panorama of war which stretches from the southernmost tip of the inhabited world to the Arctic Circle.

Just as for years the French observed in mourning the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine after Bismark dictated the peace at Versailles, so the anniversary of the "Mukden incident" was observed with solemn ceremonies in every town and village in Unoccupied China on Sept. 18, the eleventh anniversary of the Japanese invasion. And like the French, they renewed their faith in the ultimate victory and expulsion of the enemy from the provinces which for so many years gave China her rulers.

In the lesson of Manchuria, as in that of Ethiopia and Spain, there must be learned the necessity for some sort of international grouping of the Powers after the war and that these Powers need have—and need apply—effective measures against any aggressor.

To Change the Subject:

The Overworked Excuse ..... *By Pearl Strachan*

It doesn't take any longer to throw the evening paper onto the right porch than onto the wrong one. The laundry worker who irons a slip 10 inches longer on one side than the other takes just as much time and uses just as much equipment as the ironer who does the job right. The store clerk who is indifferent and inefficient is not thereby building up public morale, nor are restaurant patrons properly conditioned by bad cooking and dirty dishes.

"But there's a war on," is the excuse one hears on every side if one protests about poor workmanship and an irresponsible attitude. No one expects to pursue "business as usual," with a scarcity of certain materials and a shortage of help. The instances, however, where war is offered as an excuse for sloppy work and poor service are too numerous to overlook. They indicate a defeatist attitude and a subtle "fifth-column" tendency which will do nothing to insure victory or shorten the period of conflict.

Not long ago, in the United States, it was difficult to get a job. Help advertisements practically disappeared from newspaper columns. Timid persons clung tenaciously to what employment they had, silently accepting low or reduced wages, where there was no labor union protection. Unemployed factory hands in industrial centers like New England, deprived of their homes through inability to pay taxes, drifted into back roads in the country. They lived in tar-paper shacks, eagerly seizing every bit of wood-chopping or fence-building or other odd employment they could lay their hands on.

Now the situation is reversed, and now comes the real test of character. To struggle against poverty does not indicate an unmixed virtue, for self-preservation is a powerful factor in the strife. To exert oneself to perform well in a situation of comparative security requires a more disinterested approach. Those of us who were safely across 3,000 miles of ocean when the London bombings occurred do not consider it overweening to commend the London shopkeepers for the manner in which they rose to the occasion. Even where windows had been blown out and stocks damaged, a great many of them opened as usual immediately after a "blitz," and there are no reports of their saying, "You'll have to put up with poor service. There's a war on, you know."

Loose statements to the effect that American people do not realize they are fighting a war are ridiculous, in the face of all the evidence of heroic sacrifice supplied by the Army, Navy and Air Forces; the efforts made by movie bond-sellers, Waves and Waacs, first-aiders, fire-fighters, volunteer farmers, children who collect scrap, and others. Their contribution should certainly be supplemented by extra effort on the part of persons in civilian employment to keep morale at home at a comparable level. Irresponsible work is a hindrance to normal activity in peacetime, and is a menace in time of war.

U. S. Soldiers Rough It in Alaska—And Like It

Men sleep in tents and eat mostly canned food, but health and morale are good.

By Wide World-Associated Press

AT AN ALASKAN ARMY OUTPOST, Sept. 25—How's Joe getting along, out there with the Army in Alaska?

Unless Joe has been in one of the Army airplanes defending Dutch Harbor, or more recently, bombing the Japanese at Kiska, there has been no answer to that question for months—not in the news and certainly not in Joe's heavily censored letters back home.

His letters, for example, could not say where he was, could not discuss the weather (and in many of these bases, there isn't much else but weather), nor could they, without revealing military secrets, tell much about what Joe was doing for entertainment.

But Joe's all right. He may not be rolling in clover, but he's O. K.

If this post may be taken as a measure of other advanced bases, Joe probably is living in a tent or a Quonsett hut—the latter one of those round-roofed sheet-iron affairs ordinarily associated in the public mind with the protection of Iceland.

Even in a tent, Joe is not uncomfortable. The tent is well anchored against the sub-Arctic wind and in addition has a dirt wall built around it in emulation of the natives who first lived on the Alaskan Peninsula and the Aleutian Islands—and who always lived half underground.

In many Alaskan posts, Joe is eating chiefly out of cans. Mother's food was better, but this is better than standard prospector's rations. The menu is varied by fresh fish—salmon and trout from the streams, rock cod and others from salt water. Most mess sergeants manage something like pumpkin pie occasionally and it has been so long since Joe had fresh milk that milk would taste queer to him now unless it came from a can.

Joe Well Clothed

As for clothes, he is well fixed. The Alaskan issue of Army clothing was expensive, bulky, and good. Most things Joe wears are water-repellent, and many are sheepskin-lined. Joe wears a fur-lined cap or a knitted creation known generally as the phantom hat. It can be lowered to cover the face or rolled up to a good imitation of the old-fashioned stocking cap. Most of the time the enlisted man wanders around in cover-alls and boots, not pretty but comfortable. Inspection hereabouts means that rifles and machine guns must be ready for action. It has very little to do with the polish on buttons of a uniform coat. As for this, Joe, needless to say, is happy about the whole thing.

Recreation is something psychologists worry about and Joe never frets over. Joe has not seen a woman, young or old, white or native, for months. However, he still carries a picture of the home-town girl in his pack and perhaps writes to her. But when nobody else, colonel or private, has a date, Joe doesn't mind so much.

Joe is doing much the same sort of thing in sports that he would be doing back in Nebraska—finishing up the softball season and beginning to throw a football around when he can get his hands on one. Here he also goes fishing and comes back with something—sometimes even if he forgets to take a fish line. It is not unusual to kick a 15-pound salmon out of a stream with an Army boot or simply to reach down and grab him as he goes by.

For the evenings, some posts have makeshift movies. Others get along without. Here, there is a full program of more or less homemade entertainments. The stunt men—sleight-of-hand artists, card-trick specialists, and such—do their turns on one night of the week. On Wednesdays, amateur swingsters hold a jam session. On Friday, Carl de Prospero hauls out his hot trumpet.

Carl once played with Harry James' Orchestra. His running mate, Clarinetist Joe Wachowski, was with an NBC band. Their leader, Warrant Officer Elliott Paturzo, once was with the Boston Symphony. The combination, with the help of a full-sized concert band, has brought to Alaskan outposts a program that ranges from the hottest swing to the "Poet and Peasant" overture. Joe and the gang like the overture and whistle and stomp for more swing.

One-Night Stands

The band plays at one camp each night and stays in one defense area for a month or so at a time.

As for what Joe does most of the time, the answer is work. He's building roads, repairing gun positions, improving various installations.

If, in his digging, he turns up the skull of a prehistoric native or finds a fine pair of caribou horns, that's just an extra. When he really wants to find something, he hunts for whalebone on the beaches, climbs to nearby mountains. (In any Alaska location, there is always a mountain somewhere a whoop and holler away.)

If he's on a beach, he can in places pan a little gold from the sand. Or if he's farm minded, he can in the Aleutians find rich, six-foot soil to admire, or, sometimes to till for a tiny garden. Contrary to general opinion, some of the Aleutians are not barren rocks, but islands lush with tall grass and blooming pea vines to delight a cattleman's heart.

For the most part, of course, as in any Army, Joe spends his spare time griping. He gripes when the post exchange runs out of what he wants, when fresh meat is too long absent from the company mess, when he has to stand constant, boring watch for the Japanese. He gripes especially because there isn't any fighting here just now. But he knows Alaska is a hot spot, for all that.

Associated Press from United States Army

Army on the Alert in Alaska

(1) Over a snow field and up a mountain pass the crew of an anti-tank gun toils with its weapon as United States troops perfect tactics for holding America's Arctic front against possible Japanese attacks. (2) Bundled in a heavy uniform, a "snow scout" burrows into the snow and holds down a lonely post. Note heavy gloves and face shield. (3) From foxholes dug along the fringes of their encampment, two soldiers stationed at an Alaskan outpost scan the skies for possible raiders. (4) Surfacing has been applied to make this part of the highway to Alaska passable in all weather. (5) Members of a heavy duties unit carry parts of field pieces and full battle equipment on a practice march.

Fighting French To Fly in Russia

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fighting France's "Normandy" fliers are going to Russia to fight under the general command of the Soviet Air Force, Fighting France headquarters in Washington announced through the Office of War Information.

The group, the announcement said, is composed of well-trained pilots who have seen action in the Battle of France, the Battle of Britain, and during operations against Axis forces in the Middle East.

U. S. Generals in Philippines Prison?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright and an estimated 6,000 other American defenders of Bataan and Corregidor were reported today to be war captives of the Japanese in a prison camp at Tarlac, in the Philippines.

A partial list of about 200 prisoners, compiled from information furnished by some of the small number of persons permitted to leave Manilla, also contained the names of four other American and Filipino Army general officers.

General Wainwright, commander of the Philippine forces after Gen. Douglas MacArthur was ordered to Australia, was taken with the fall of Corregidor on May 6. His fate and that of more than 60,000 others last reported on Bataan and Corregidor has been in doubt.

Those in the partial list of prisoners included Maj. Gen. William F. Sharp, Monkton, Md., commander of the American-Filipino forces on Mindanao; Brig. Gen. Lewis C. Beebe, a native of Ashton, Iowa; Clinton A. Pierce, Sierre Madre, Calif.; and Fidel V. Segundo, of the Philippine Army.

Decorated for Bravery

Others named included Maj. Thomas J. H. Trapnell, Baltimore, Md., holder of the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in blowing up a bridge in the face of heavy enemy fire; and Col. Jesse Traywick, Montgomery, Ala., credited by the Japanese with communicating their terms of surrender to General Sharp in Mindanao after Corregidor's fall.

Only one American has been officially listed by the War Department as a prisoner in the Philippines. He is Capt. Kenneth Hoeffel, Cambridge, Mass., commander of the defending naval forces, whose name was forwarded to Washington this month through the International Red Cross. Captain Hoeffel was included among those identified as held at Tarlac.

Roosevelt Greets World War I Order

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent a message to the Military Order of the World War at its 22d annual convention here Sept. 24 extending his greeting and "gratitude for your full-hearted support of the war effort of your country."

As former officers, the President said, "you know of the need of faith in our purposes, loyalty to our cause, and diligent application to tasks at hand. . . . Let us all work and pray for victory and let the preservation of the principles of democratic government be our great single objective."

Maj. Ennalls Waggaman of Santa Barbara, Calif., Commander in Chief, declared that "as a nation we have whole-heartedly subscribed to the conscription of our boys, but our civilian leaders seem to be afraid to ask us to give up lesser things."

Naval Service Team at Stadium and Dartmouth at Holy Cross Are Top N. E. Games

Harvard Football Eleven Opens With Unknown Status

By Web Moyse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

On the eve of the opening game of the 1942 football season there is much that could be said about the Harvard eleven, but little, in truth, is known. A starting line-up that includes not one member of the starting line-up against Yale last year is not exactly revealing of what can be expected.

The Crimson head coach, Dick Harlow, has driven his squad hard in preparation for this opening game with the Naval Pre-Flight School from Chapel Hill, N. C., and while there have been cheerful aspects to certain practice sessions, it will take a few games to unveil possibilities. After tomorrow's game Harlow will have a more definite knowledge of where to begin strengthening weaknesses and which men to concentrate upon.

Backfield Faster

Briefly the situation going into this game is this: The backfield is faster and has more good passers than last year, but there is nothing in sight to match the punting of the graduated Loren MacKinney. The 60-minute forward wall is gone and while there are good prospects at the ends and tackles, the center of the line is something Harlow is more than a little concerned about. If the guards show well tomorrow and the center holds up, there is real hope for this team—if not there is work to be done.

According to the probable starting backfield tomorrow there is only one with experience—Bill Wilson. He was a tailback last year and started some games, but not the Yale game. Now he is the wingback. The others are untried at their present positions in varsity football. Lloyd Anderson, the blocking back, was third-string center last year and a fullback in prep school.

Two Newcomers

The other two, Paul Perkins and Don Richards, fullback and left half respectively, have never appeared in the varsity line-up. Both were good freshmen backs, however, and they would not be in there tomorrow if Harlow did not like the way they have come along. Two experienced fullbacks, Tom Cowen and Wayne Johnson, will see some action as will several other backs and with positions wide open the competition will be keen.

Although Capt. Don Forte is on the sidelines with a broken foot, there are four capable ends with Bill Barnes, who saw much action last year, and Len Cummings, a good baseball player and freshman end two years ago but ineligible last year, the starters. Right behind them are Wally Flynn and Pete Garland, former freshman ends. Flynn may be another MacKinney for he is one of the best punters on the squad.

Strong at Tackle

Equally strong at the moment is the tackle situation. Russ Stannard did plenty of yeoman duty with the team last year and George Hibbard saw enough action to be classed experienced over the other squad members. Behind them are Stan Durwood, ineligible last year and a tower defensively, and Steve Mallett from Newton.

It could be that the surprises of the day will come from the guards. A total of nine guards were lost, four by graduation, and five ineligibles. The position is so open that two good looking guards in play tomorrow would be a welcome surprise and relief to Harlow. The probable starters are Charley Gudaitis, who played no football before coming to Harvard, and Sid Smith. The latter is shifty and fast but too untried as yet. Behind them are Wally Kamp, a jayvee blocking back last year, and Charley Kidner, freshman tackle and guard and a starter against the Eli freshmen last year.

Fisher at Center

Jack Fisher, son of the former Harvard football coach, will start at center and his immediate replacement will be Sylvester Gardiner, brother of Tom, regular tackle last year, and son of Tudor, former Governor of Maine and an old Harvard football player himself.

There may be frequent substitution tomorrow and many new and almost unheard of names will enter the game to become stars before long. There is weight and speed on the squad. Lack of experience is the big question mark.

West Point Trips Curtailed During Travel Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y.—In view of the stringent rail and motor transportation situation, the United States Military Academy is making an effort to employ only water transportation to carry its Cadets to out-of-town football games this season.

At least one regiment, and possibly the entire brigade of Cadets, will attend the Columbia game in New York City on Oct. 17 in this manner, and efforts are being made to complete arrangements for trips to the Notre Dame and Princeton games, in Yankee Stadium on Nov. 7 and 21, respectively, by this means.

According to a tentative trip schedule announced by Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Superintendent of the Military Academy, Cadets will not accompany the Army team to the Harvard game at Cambridge, Mass., on Oct. 24 or the Penn game at Philadelphia the following Saturday. Present indications are that the Cadets probably will not go to Philadelphia on Nov. 28 for the game with Navy.

"I am certain that every Cadet," said General Wilby, "although personally disappointed, will gladly make what sacrifices are necessary, if by doing so he can in any way contribute his share to the war effort."

BULLETIN

TORONTO, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Brooklyn Americans will not be represented in the National Hockey League this season, President Frank Calder announced today.

Headliners on the Playing Field Tomorrow

By a Staff Photographer

To See Action in Local Contests

As most of the colleges throughout the country inaugurate their 1942 football seasons tomorrow afternoon, many grid heroes are about to be made, some with established reputations are going to enhance their names, while still others are going to find glory with the various service units. Here are three boys who should hit the local headlines in their games this week end—Bill Wilson of Harvard at the left, Pete Lamana of Boston University at the right, and Hovey Seymour, former Yale star and now on the Navy Pre-Flight School team from Chapel Hill, in the center.

Cardinals Seem to Have Series Edge Behind Bat

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—It will be Walker Cooper, the St. Louis Cardinals' outstanding young catcher, against a no-longer robust Bill Dickey in the approaching World Series, and under the circumstances the vote will have to be a wavering one in favor of the kid.

For a half dozen years Dickey has been the greatest catcher in baseball, a long-legged iron man who slugged from fifth position in the Yankees' batting order and, everything considered, probably was the most consistently valuable cog in the magnificent Yankee machine.

In preview of other World Series it was customary merely to point out that the Yankees had Bill Dickey and the opposition had to like it. Bill was that good—not only a great hitter, but a master at handling pitchers.

Slowing Down

This time, though, it is necessary to record that the backstop of the generation has at last begun to slow down. He has been out of action perhaps half of the present season and will not have played in anything like 100 games.

When he is in there, of course, Bill still is the master craftsman, a symphony in motion, and ever so often he can knock the cover off a baseball. But he can't do it regularly any more, and it would be risky to assume that he might catch all the games in the coming series, much less catch like he used to.

Cooper, on the other hand, is one of the game's most brilliant youngsters; fast as a streak, a timely if not overpowering hitter, and an able handler of the Cardinals' fine pitching staff. His batting average at last official tally was only .281 compared to Dickey's .290, but he had caught 120 games to Dickey's 79 and had played a leading part in the Card's great last-quarter dash past the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Bats Fifth

Like the Dickey of other days, Cooper swings his bat just behind the clean-up man, a sure sign that he is to be respected at the plate and in an important factor in the Cardinals' unorthodox but remarkably effective system of getting runs across the plate.

Like the other Cardinals, he is young and tough enough to stand the rigors of a seven-game series, if it comes to that, while Dickey no longer is able to absorb much of a knocking-around. And when Dickey is out, the Yankee catching becomes just ordinary.

Rollie Hemsley, the veteran, is at the moment the club's second-string receiver. Buddy Rosar used to be, but that was before he disappeared in mid-season and turned up in Buffalo taking an examination to become a policeman.

O'Dea at .299

Hemsley in his first 30 games hit a respectable .298, while Rosar in 67 outings hit only .236. Ken O'Dea, Cooper's understudy, had a mark of .299 in 57 contests. His chances of seeing any World Series service were extremely limited.

So, with Cooper deserving at least an edge over the Yankee receivers on his potential ability to catch the entire series in bang-up style, and the St. Louis pitching staff an apparent stand-off against the Yankee curvers, the Cards need concede nothing to the world champions in those two vital departments.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	104	48	.684	
Brooklyn	101	50	.664	2½
New York	83	65	.561	19
Cincinnati	76	74	.507	27
Chicago	68	84	.447	36
Pittsburgh	64	81	.441	36½
Boston	58	87	.400	42½
Philadelphia	41	106	.279	60½

Results Sept. 24

Brooklyn 5, Boston 3.
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 0.
New York 8, Philadelphia 0.
Philadelphia 3, New York 2.
Only games scheduled.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Rookie Pitchers in Series

As managers often are reluctant to use freshman pitchers in the World Series, Johnny Beazley and Hank Borowy may stay in the background when the Cardinals and Yankees meet next week, opening at St. Louis Wednesday afternoon. Despite Beazley's exceptional first-year record of 20 and six, and Borowy's fine 15 won and only four lost, Billy Southworth and Joe McCarthy are apt to place their mound assignments in more experienced hands.

St. Louis remembers how Paul Derringer, the leading Cardinal hurler back in 1931, lost the first and fifth games of that October series, which ran the seven-game limit. It was unfortunate, of course, that young Derringer should run up against the great Lefty Grove on both occasions.

Melton Beaten

The Yankees beat Junior Thompson of the Reds in the 1939 series and ball players say that Junior is still trying to recover from the pounding. Cliff Melton was a big rookie winner for the 1937 Giants, yet dropped a pair of starts in the fall. He was defeated by Red Ruffing in the second classic contest, relieved for a couple of innings in the third and was driven out in the fifth. He, too, had trouble getting in stride in the years following.

Exceptions to this anti-rookie belief are few. Southworth may be influenced by the success of Dizzy and Paul Dean in the 1934 St. Louis-Detroit series. Each beat the Tigers twice, to make the Cardinal triumph a family affair. Probably the most famous of all World Series rookies, however, was Babe Adams, who won three games for the Pirates in the 1909 struggle. Some critics were inclined to call Tiny Bonham a Yankee freshman in '41, but he had started with the New York club in July of the previous year.

Borowy Has Poise

Just the same, if any young pitcher ever had a chance to win in the big series, Beazley and Borowy surely have. The young Yankee has the poise of a 10-year man, according to men who have batted against him this season; he has a good curve, a deceptive change of pace and once in a while tosses up a knuckler. Having pitched all year for the Yankees, it is not likely that he would be bothered by World Series crowds.

Beazley, likewise, has mowed down the opposition with the cool precision of an experienced hurler. As a matter of fact, he is the most remarkable all-around mound performer to crash National League ranks since Grover Alexander won 28 and lost 13 for the 1911 Phillies. Since '11, a select half-dozen first-year pitchers have won 20 or more games in the older circuit, but none quite approached Beazley's '42 record.

Richer Schooling

For example, Elmer Riddle a year ago won 19 for the Reds, but had spent the entire '40 campaign on the bench beside Bill McKechnie. Christy Mathewson won 20 in 1901, his first stretch with the Giants, yet benefitted considerably by several appearances the season before. Cliff Melton, Jim Turner and Lou Fette all got over 20 on the initial try, but they were older and far richer in minor league schooling than Beazley.

Not long past the voting age, Beazley got into only one game when he joined the parent organization late in '41. Fresh from Nashville this spring he was a winner from the start and carried his load like a Hubbell or a Ruffing through the crucial August-September drive which lifted the Cardinals past the Dodgers and into the World Series.

If Southworth puts an emphasis on southpaws, as many critics suspect he will, Max Lanier, Howard Pollet and Ernie White figure to come before Beazley in the Cardinal mound scheme. Mort Cooper, of course, gets the No. 1 spot. But on the starting line or in the bull pen, Beazley is not apt to be flustered by the bigness of the series.

Pennant Race At a Glance

By the Associated Press

The St. Louis Cardinals, who were 10 games out of the running in early August, today can be sure of at least a tie for the National League pennant.

Mort Cooper, their great right-hander, blanked the Cincinnati Reds 6-0 on two hits yesterday for his 22d victory, seventh straight and tenth shutout to bring the Redbirds within a step of the championship. It was St. Louis' 41st victory in 50 games since Aug. 6, when the rush began.

The Brooklyn Dodgers also won yesterday, coming from behind to beat the Boston Braves 5-3 for their fifth triumph in a row.

But their rush apparently has come too late, because the Cardinals can clinch the pennant by winning either one of their two remaining games with the Chicago Cubs Saturday and Sunday, even if Brooklyn wins its remaining three tussles.

Should the Dodgers lose to the Braves today, while the Cards are idle, the race would be over.

The standings:

Club	Won	Lost	To Play
St. Louis	104	48	7
Brooklyn	101	50	5

The schedule:

St. Louis—Sept. 26, 27, Chicago.
Brooklyn—Sept. 25, Boston; 26, 27, at Philadelphia.

Sports Around the Hub

Red Sox Get Into Scrap Drive

Taking a tip from the Brooklyn Dodgers, who have been doing it all week, the Red Sox get into the nation-wide scrap metal drive on Sunday. General Manager Eddie Collins announces that 10 pounds of scrap will be accepted as your ticket of admission to Fenway Park when the Red Sox close their season by playing a single game with the World Series bound New York Yankees, the feature of which will be Tex Hughson's try for his 22d victory.

Anyone with 10 pounds or more of scrap will be admitted to the grandstand, on an unreserved ticket, as if he or she had bought a regular $1.10 pasteboard. As the reserved seat section already has been pushed back 24 rows, the Red Sox expect to bow out for 1942 become a capacity crowd.

♪ ♪ ♪

Vito Ananis, who started in the backfield of Boston College's Cotton Bowl team, has replaced Eddie Brooks as assistant varsity football coach at Tufts. After graduating from B. C. in 1940, Ananis was a gridiron assistant at Marionapolis and last fall coached the undefeated Seton Hall prep eleven.

With royal rooter Jimmy Ferritti in charge of arrangements, the Dom Di Maggio fan club will get together Sunday evening at the Hotel Statler to give the popular little Red Sox center fielder a farewell party. Eddie Collins, Joe Cronin, other baseball celebrities, newspapermen and fans will sit down with the young Californian before he leaves for the West and a career with the United States Navy.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . Thomas A. Scanlan, class of 1920, has been appointed chairman of the Boston College Graduate Athletic Board, succeeding Harry Downs . . . The 12th annual golf tournament of the Advertising Club of Boston, the Lantern Club, Crosscup Pishon Post No. 281 and the New England Chapter of A. A. A. A. got under way today at the Woodland Golf Club in Auburndale . . . Critics are guessing that either Billy Evans or George Weiss will succeed Larry MacPhail at Brooklyn, but Branch Rickey may also be in the running.

♪ ♪ ♪

Williams, Doerr, Lupien and Gilbert hit home runs yesterday as the Red Sox defeated an all-star Maine nine at Portland, 11-4 . . . Mike Ryba worked on both ends of the battery again and got himself three hits . . . Lefty Lefebvre, the one-time Holy Cross star and Red Sox rookie, pitches against the Sox this evening at Pawtucket . . . Did you notice that early today the Cleveland Indians had only a slender half-game hold on fourth place? . . . The Cardinals captured their last 10 starts with the Cincinnati Reds . . . Milt Schoffner, southpaw who pitched for the Braves, Indians and Reds, is a private with the 574th School Squadron in Uncle Sam's Army.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Little World Series

Syracuse (International League) 6, Columbus (American Association) 1. (Syracuse leads 1-0).

Pacific Coast League (Semifinal Playoffs)

Seattle 3, Sacramento 1 (Seattle leads 2-1).
Los Angeles 1, San Diego 0 (Los Angeles leads 2-0).

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	103	50	.673	
Boston	92	59	.609	10
St. Louis	82	69	.543	20
Cleveland	73	78	.483	29
Detroit	73	79	.480	29½
Chicago	65	82	.442	35
Washington	62	89	.411	40
Philadelphia	55	99	.357	48½

Results Sept. 24

Chicago 3, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 4, Cleveland 2.
Only games scheduled.

Cleveland Sells Fielder

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25 (AP)—Sale of Outfielder Bob Frierson to its International League farm in Baltimore was announced last night by the Cleveland Baseball Company. Frierson played with Wilkes-Barre this year.

College Grid Season Is Set For Opening Whistle Blast

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is almost getting so that the football week-end picture is not complete unless some branch of the services marches in to take over the town. Last Saturday it was the Army All-Stars. This Saturday it is the North Carolina Naval Pre-Flight School, which arrived in town today for its meeting with Harvard, and before the season is over several more service outfits will have attempted to lay siege to the Hub.

While the Naval team's contest with the Crimson in Harvard Stadium really launches the local football season, it is but one of several games which hold more than passing interest for the followers of various teams. Holy Cross' meeting with Dartmouth in Worcester tomorrow afternoon is the top game in New England and one of the best in the East, while Tufts' visit to its traditional rival, Bowdoin, is the continuation of a series that began back in 1888.

1942 Debuts

All in all 17 New England colleges will be making their 1942 debuts, including Boston University along with Tufts and Harvard of the local schools. Both Northeastern and Boston College have their openings delayed, with part of the Eagle squad to see the Stadium battle tomorrow in preparation for their own meeting with the Cloudbusters at Fenway Park Oct. 17.

The full list of games, other than those mentioned, includes American International at B. U., Springfield at Alfred, Amherst at Hobart, Connecticut at Maryland, Trinity at Union, Wesleyan at Coast Guard, Rhode Island at Vermont, and Middlebury at Williams.

"On the Cuff"

Lest the public get a mistaken impression about these Naval teams, they are not costing the taxpayer a solitary penny. All their expenses are "on the cuff," as Lieut. (j. g.) Don Partner of the public relations staff at Chapel Hill declared yesterday, and will be paid for later by the school's share of the receipts in the various games they play. Any surplus after bills are paid will go to buy equipment at the advanced bases.

No favors are being showed the footballers, either. They must make up whatever academic and military work they have missed on these football trips, which means that when they get back they will have about eight hours to complete on their liberty time—Saturday, Sunday, and Wednesday afternoons. In addition, the regular Friday quizzes that the school holds were given the football players on the train totay.

Familiar Names

The Chapel Hill eleven holds much interest for local grid followers, for many of the players are from near-by points. On the starting eleven are such familiar names as Lou Bufalino, Mort Landsberg, and Joe Martin, all of Cornell, and Herb Maack of Columbia. The first three will start in the backfield along with Bill Krywicki of Fordham. Three other former Fordham players are on the opening lineup, including Joe Kovach at center, Chalie Pierce at guard, John Witkowski at end. Jim Boyd of Temple at tackle, and Bob King of Furman at end round out the Cloudbusters' first-string aggregation.

The Navy team, although handicapped by the fact that the players are practically complete strangers to each other unless they came from the same college, will be favored over Harvard, as will Holy Cross be a slight favorite over Dartmouth. The Crusaders are rumored to be a possible eastern power this fall and many eyes will be turned towards Worcester for the result of the contest with the up-and-coming Indians of Tuss McLaughry.

Freshman to Play

Boston University should have little trouble with American International, with Coach Walt Holmer having plenty of chance to find out what his freshman replacements can do. As a matter of fact Walt is debating whether or not to start Freshman Everett Dorr in the backfield, which if he does will mean the first freshman starter for the Terrier varsity in 14 years.

In Providence Coach Skip Stahley is readying his squad for its private scrimmage with the Quonset Point service team, which later in the season plays B. U. The Quonset eleven is being coached by Warren McGuirk, former B. C. star and for many years coach of Malden High School's outstanding team. McGuirk's name has been mentioned in Washington for the excellent work he has been doing.

Soft Games Are Few On Grid Slate

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—If, as some authorities have said, the main purpose of wartime football is to help "toughen" athletes for the armed forces, the colleges will be doing their full share tonight and tomorrow.

The first full program of the 1942 campaign is just loaded with "tough" games and the old-style opening game setups are few and far between.

The armed forces will be contributing quite a bit to this card, too, what with the Navy's four Pre-Flight Schools all facing major rivals and such other strong service outfits as the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Fort Knox, Fort Monmouth, and the Jacksonville, Fla., Pensacola, Fla., and Corpus Christi, Texas, Naval Air Stations in action.

Tonight's Games

Leading off the service program tonight, the Jacksonville Fliers send George McAfee of Duke and the Chicago Bears against Frankie Sinkwich and his Georgia mates who barely conquered Kentucky last week. In a strictly college and strictly big-time atmosphere are the Georgetown-Temple, Iowa State-Denver and Texas Christian-University of Caliornia at Los Angeles games.

Two of the Pre-Flight Schools already have tested their strength, Jim Crowley's North Carolina Cloudbusters with a narrow victory over little Catawba and Bernie Bierman's Iowa Seahawks by routing Kansas. Tomorrow they play Harvard and Northwestern, respectively, in games that should see the cadets (and officers) extended to the limit. The Georgia Pre-Flight School opens against a strong Pennsylvania outfit at Philadelphia and the St. Mary's (Calif.) cadets face Oregon.

College-Service Tilts

Other college-service games Saturday include Fort Monmouth vs. Columbia, Fort Knox vs. Ohio State, Great Lakes vs. Michigan, Waco Army School vs. Tulsa, Corpus Christi vs. Rice, Camp Davis vs. The Citadel, and Pensacola vs. Southeastern Louisiana.

There's an all-college program to match, or even surpass, this. From East to West are listed such games as Dartmouth-Holy Cross, William and Mary-Navy, Notre Dame-Wisconsin, Nebraska-Iowa, Pittsburgh - Minnesota, Fordham-Purdue, Kansas State-Texas, Oklahoma-Oklahoma Aggies, Texas Aggies-Louisiana State, Georgia Tech - Auburn, Tennessee - South Carolina, Clemson-Virginia Military, Duke-Davidson, Richmond-North Carolina State, Tulane-Southern California, Santa Clara-Utah, Washington State-Stanford, St. Mary's-California, and Oregon State-Idaho.

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Price Ceilings

No doubt you've noticed how prices have been on the rise since the war began. Maybe you paid $6.00 for an article last week that cost you only $4.50 last year.

That's bad. Bad for your pocketbook . . . bad for your country.

But on May 18th, the Government said: "Prices on most merchandise can go no higher than they were during last March."

That is what's known as "Ceiling Prices."

These Ceiling Prices protect you from rising prices—from paying $2 next week for something you paid $1 for this morning!

Look for the Ceiling Price

When you go to our store or any store, look for the Ceiling Price on the article you intend to buy.

Commerce and Finance

Giant Single Market for Farm Products Seen Possibility

Business and Industry

Bankers Told War Will Take Many Workers

Co-operative bank officials of Massachusetts were warned today by Col. Ralph Smith, State Director of Selective Service, to prepare themselves for the loss of virtually every able-bodied man within military age who "will either be in the army or in some branch of the war effort by the end of 1943."

The Colonel's warning of pending personal problems in banking was made at the 54th annual convention of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League and replaced an address by Morton Bodfish, Executive Vice-President of the United States Savings and Loan League, who was unable to appear in Boston. The selective service statement was probably the strongest yet issued by a public official in this State.

The "business as usual" attitude was completely absent from the convention which for the first time in years returned to a one-day meeting instead of the customary two and three-day sessions. Recreational activities were eliminated under the ominous shadow of a wartime emergency demanding complete attention to the problem of the moment and the effects they are having upon the banking structure of the State.

Mr. Bodfish Absent

The effects of selective service upon the conduct of banking occasioned the call for Colonel Smith to replace Mr. Bodfish who wired a last-minute cancellation of his address which was to have told bankers how they could help in the war effort. Colonel Smith said that draft boards were already scraping the bottom of the lists of eligible single men and would shortly reach out into the other classifications including first the single men with dependents and the married men without children and without other accepted obligations.

"I want you bankers to understand," the Colonel stated, "that the man between the ages of 20 and 45 has not much chance of staying in the banking business on the basis of world conditions as they exist today. You must make your plans accordingly with the idea of training prospects for replacements, perhaps women.

"If Congress calls men between the ages of 18 and 20," he said, "it will delay the call for married men, but this is only temporary unless world conditions turn miraculously in favor of the United Nations.

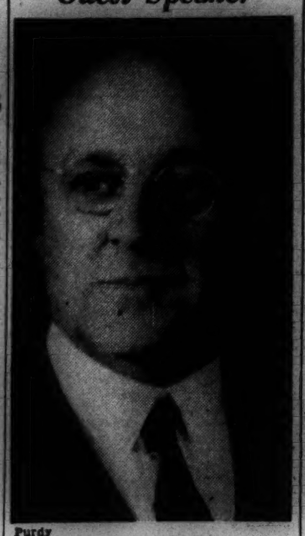
Perry Speaks

Following Colonel Smith, Hon. Joseph E Perry, Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks, declared: "In our calling we must be alert to conditions. We must be informed. The American Savings and Loan Institute has been accomplishing spendid results in preparing men to be better bank executives. In this emergency the Institute is only on the threshold of its potential service to banking.

"There are no synthetic substitutes for integrity, hard work, sound financing and public-spirited service," Mr. Perry continued. "Remember that the outcome of the present conflict will ultimately depend upon the ideals and stamina of the masses. You bankers are the trustees of more than mere dollars and cents. You are the trustees of the nation and its civilization."

John O. Stubbs, Executive Manager of the Victory Fund Committee of the First Federal Reserve District, was the other speaker of the day. President Norman of the Bank League presided. The convention will convene this afternoon following the announcement of new officers.

Guest Speaker



Purdy

Hon. Joseph E. Perry
Commissioner of Banks of Massachusetts.

Yardstick for Farm Output May Be Food Value Per Labor Use

WASHINGTON (AP) — Further tightening of the farm labor supply situation, as foreseen by Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, may necessitate Government action to reduce, or omit entirely, the production of foods that require much labor and yet have little calorie value.

Mr. Wickard and his aides presently are formulating 1943 food production plans. They are known to be considering recommendations for sharp reductions in several foods to permit available labor to be used in the production of other commodities richer in food value.

Aside from the important question of vitamins, there is a wide variation in the food values obtained from a given amount of labor used in producing various commodities.

Agriculture Department nutritionists say, for example, that one hour of labor spent on pork production will return from four to 16 times as many calories as an hour spent on poultry, eggs, milk, lamb or beef. This explains why the department is encouraging a greater production of hogs.

Wheat and barley provide 200 per cent more calories for each hour of work than does pork. Rice and field corn likewise return considerably more calories than pork for the effort used.

Despite the high food value of wheat, the government will not ask farmers for an increased production of the grain. The country has enough wheat to supply its needs for more than two years. Consequently, some labor which otherwise might be used for wheat will be devoted to production of other crops.

Foods least rich in calories per hour of production effort include blackberries, raspberries, lettuce, spinach, carrots, string beans, strawberries, tomatoes, celery, apples, cabbage, onions and peaches. Many of these products supply vital vitamins, minerals and other valuable food elements. Consequently, they could not be eliminated solely on the basis of their short supplies of calories.

Officials said that a program involving a restricted production of commodities would have to be drawn carefully to provide a safe supply of vitamins and other dietary needs.

U. S. May Set Up Big Buying Organization

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Use of a giant Government purchasing organization to create in effect a single market for farm products was reported today to be one possible result if President Roosevelt decides on direct action to stabilize prices and wages.

It probably would be one of the later steps, informed persons said, and would be preceded by more generalized and less drasic moves.

Plan Outlined

First of all, if the program understood to have been outlined for him were followed, the President would allocate the nation's supplies of whatever commodities were to be brought under control, with a request to the primary markets to buy within certain price limits and to sell within a specified markup to the secondary markets. The wholesalers and retailers would be under price regulations already in effect.

The actual force of this initial order—which might specify areas of distribution for some products so as to equalize purchasing opportunities—might be no more than that of a request, but as a Presidential request in wartime it would carry considerable weight. A similar method was used in fixing prices on many items prior to enactment of the price control law.

Stragglers could be brought into line through control of transportation and priorities, it was explained. If defections became serious enough to threaten the entire program, then the allocation program could be backed up by a requisitioning order, using the Commodity Credit Corporation as the operating agency.

Such a plan, as outlined by informed persons who preferred not to be quoted directly at this stage of developments, would work this way:

The President would allocate all of the available supplies of the commodity according to needs, first call going to the armed forces, second to the lend-lease program, and the last to civilians. Purchases under the allocation would be at not more than fixed prices.

If an individual balked at the allocation order, the requisition power would be employed through the Commodity Credit Corporation, which could take what it needed and pay "a fair and reasonable price" as provided by law. This price presumably would be that fixed under the allocation program.

Program Ready

There are other means by which the over-all problem could be handled, some experts say, but the allocation plar appears to be the most probable choice.

Mr. Roosevelt is understood to have had the orders for such a program on his desk since before Labor Day, and was prepared to use them until he decided at the last minute to give Congress a new opportunity to deal with the problem. Some of his closest advisers urged the slower course, in the belief that the President's position would be stronger if he eventually decided to act directly.

The allocation power lies largely in the second war powers bills, which removes from the requisitioning law the ban against taking "any machinery or equipment which is in actual use in connection with any operating factory or business and which is necessary to the operation of such factory or business."

Another law provides authority to establish priorities and allocate material and is broad enough to cover all contracts, sub-contracts and orders deemed "necessary or appropriate to promote the defense of the United States."

Vanishing Profit Seen Serious To American Grocery Business

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Serious plight of the American grocery business was spotlighted recently when the National Association of Retail Grocers asked that the President give the food industry a Baruch investigation. The problem will be aired at the National Association of Food Chains' ninth annual convention at Chicago from Sept. 23 to 26 and at the convention of the Super Market Institute at St. Louis from the 27th to the 30th.

Some people in the trade fear that as many as 100,000 small grocers will be pushed to the wall and have to go the way of the automobile and tire dealers and a large proportion of the independent gasoline dealers, if the war continues through 1943.

The grocery business normally operates on very small net margins, and a host of influences are cutting away at this margin or threaten to wipe it out altogether. Gross margins—that is, the grocer's mark-up varies from around 11 per cent for big operators without credit or delivery costs up to 20 to 30 per cent for many grocery units.

However, operating costs normally eat up most of these margins, and any operator, whether chain, super or independent, and whether big or little, is lucky to come out with a net margin or profit of 3 to 4 per cent; half of that is more usual. The independent, for instance, doing a sales volume of about $100,000 a year, may have a normal gross margin of around $15,000, but a net profit of only around $5,000 as his personal reward for capital investment, wear and tear on his peace of mind, and from 50 to 80 hours a week of his own services in his own store.

Grocers have been severely squeezed in recent months between OPA's General Maximum Price Regulation, and rising prices for foods, particularly for meats. The squeeze has already probably averaged to cut net margins in half, done worse to many. Numerous lines of groceries have had to be dropped simply because grocers could not break even on them. The squeeze has been particularly acute in meats, as outlined on this page on September 5 and 8.

OPA finally had to announce in late August that it would announce in a few weeks an alternate method of pricing which would let the grocery trade live. Guesses at the time in the trade were that the alternate method would be to allow grocers to take going food prices and add the same mark-up as they customarily added in 1941.

But even as the price squeeze persists, grocers see another danger looming—a serious loss of volume.

It is true that current food sales are running at record levels. But the signs are that this will not last. Up to 10,000,000 men are due to enter the armed services. This will mean an even larger proportionate cut in civilian buying because these men are usually the heavy eaters in the family.

Volume Must Suffer

Sugar is rationed. Cocoa distribution is cut to 60 per cent of last year, coffee to 75 per cent, tea to 50 per cent. The supply of canned goods is going to be cut very sharply indeed. Bu and large the Government is limiting the packs of vegetables, fruits, and other foods to last year's levels, then preparing to take between 30 and 40 per cent.

Canning of baked beans, macaroni, spaghetti, and other foods which the housewife can herself prepare, has been stopped to conserve tin. Of the current salmon pack, the Government has announced it will take 60 per cent and asked the trade to hold another 20 per cent in case the Government finds it needs it. From 30 to 35 per cent of United States meat production is scheduled to be taken for Army, Navy, and lend-lease purposes.

Thus, what with price control and shrunken physical volume, it looks as though 1942 will prove to be tops in gross sales, and 1943 may see a shrinkage in the grocery business of perhaps 10 to 15 per cent in dollar sales and as much as 25 per cent in physical volume.

This will mean that even if the gross margin percentage is maintained, it will be a percentage of a smaller volume. Nor is it likely to be maintained. By and large the reductions will be in the higher quality, branded, and higher-margin goods, which is natural, since the armed services will take the best of everything so long as they do not endanger civilian eating standards.

Shrinking Profit Margin

But even if gross margins could be maintained on the smaller volume, operating costs cannot be shrunk as total gross margin is cut. Rents do not come down easily. Wages go up rather than down. Personnel is deteriorating, in the sense that both key executives and unskilled grocery workers are being taken, the first into Army Service of Supply, the second into the ranks. Turnover is reported highest on record, and that means delay and loss in training new employees.

That is likely to work out somewhat as follows, taking as a random example a super market doing $1,000,000 gross in 1942.

	1942	1943
Gross volume	$1,000,000	$800,000
Gross margin, @ 15%	150,000	120,000
Operating costs	130,000	130,000
Net profit	20,000	10,000 deficit

Or for the little independent the story might run like this:

	1942	1943
Gross volume	$100,000	$80,000
Gross Margin @ 25%	25,000	20,000
Operating costs	20,000	20,000
Net profit	5,000	?

Many important questions are raised by this outlook, of meaning to others as well as grocers.

One is the matter of permitted margins. OPA's "alternate pricing method" due to be announced soon, may permit adding 1941 or 1942 margins to 1943 costs. But those margins are no longer big enough. Operating and overhead costs do not shrink as volume shrinks.

The situation is the converse of 1940-1941, when Leon Henderson rightly pointed out that American industry could stand considerably narrower profit margins because its volume of sales was increasing faster than overhead and operating costs. Now the shoe is on the other foot. This whole problem is due to become acute in coming months with retailers and with manufacturers who are still turning out, but in smaller volume, civilian goods.

Desirability of Subsidies

Another question is whether the prospective thousands of marginal operators threatened with financial extinction should be allowed to go out of business, or should be saved or maintained into the post-war period by, perhaps, government subsidies. If the post-war period is to be more nearly like the pre-war economic world, it might be considered socially and economically desirable. If the post-war economy is to be much like the present war economy, the argument is not so impressive; the "temporary" subsidy would amount to a permanent pension.

Then there is the possibility of "concentration" of retail outlets. Concentration for civilian industry is currently a very hot subject in Washington. It has not been mentioned recently in connection with detail distribution, though six months or a year ago the idea had a certain speculative or academic circulation. Whose shops would be closed and whose left open?

There is even the question of whether the traditional method of taxation is not being informally superseded. Congress debates and debates about taxes on net business profits, but OPA, the re-negotiation boards, and other Washington agencies have the power to say in effect, 'Congress may say you shall be taxed 50 per cent, or 90 per cent, on net profits, but we are sorry to have to tell you that we must make certain rules which, though we're sorry, will not only cut your profits regardless of tax-rates, but perhaps wipe them out altogether, or even put you out of business for the duration."

Small Business Groups Ask New Federal Setup

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The conference of American Small Business Organizations sought congressional support for a proposal to create a new federal corporation to lend up to $1,000,000,000 to small business concerns imperilled by inability to convert to war production and by shortages of materials for civilian consumption.

The bill was made public at a press conference by Frederic A. Virkus of Chicago, president of the conference, and later was placed before senators and representatives at a hotel dinner.

Duration Loans

The loans would be to sustain only the physical plants of non-convertible industries and tide them over for the duration.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Chairman Lou E. Holland of the Smaller War Plants Corporation told a House committee the new agency was off to a slow start because of bottlenecks and official red tape, but "I'm going to see it through."

Mr. Holland, Kansas City businessman, was called by the small business committee to tell of the progress of the corporation created by Congress last June to help small industrial enterprises share in the war production program.

After a slow start caused by several "bottlenecks," he said, the $150,000,000 corporation affiliated with the War Production Board soon will be operating in high gear.

The picturesque midwesterner said he did not seek the job he holds and "shied away from it" before yielding to the request of Donald M. Nelson that he accept the appointment.

"We're not going to fall down. I'm not going to go off half-cocked," he asserted emphatically. "I took it and I'm going to see it through and it's going to succeed."

Mr. Holland said he had been assured of the co-operation of Mr. Nelson and the heads of procurement for the Army, the Navy, the Maritime Commission and the Treasury Department and believed he would get it. His organization was being built up slowly, he explained, because of his determination to get qualified personnel. Its first substantial result, he said, was the signing of contracts for nearly $5,500,000 for approximately 50 small concerns after the corporation got officially under way just a few weeks ago.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25 (AP)—War production is lagging far below what it should be because of the government's failure to include small business in its program, DeWitt Emery, President of the National Small Business Men's Association, asserted.

Calls For Action

Efforts so far made to spread contracts among small firms have been a failure, Mr. Emery, who lives in Akron, Ohio, told St. Louis members of the association.

"Unless the government takes effective action soon the outlook for the bulk of small business men will be very bad," Mr. Emery warned.

"Small business is a giant of unsuspected capacity, not for the manufacture of planes, tanks and ships, but for the making of bits without which planes, ships and tanks cannot be built.

"Manufacturers not now in war work are virtually out of business."

Mr. Emery blamed small business in part for their predicament because "they have not been aggressive enough in seeking war work."

Appointed Treasurer

Roger Hackney

Appointed Treasurer of Johns-Manville Corp. In his new office Mr. Hackney, who has been Assistant Treasurer, will continue to serve on the staff of R. W. Lea, Vice-President in Charge of Finance.

Natural Gas Pipe Line To W.Va. Planned

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Construction of a $42,000,000 pipe line, stretching 1,000 miles into Louisiana and Texas, is being planned by the Hope Natural Gas Company of West Virginia to alleviate a predicted shortage of natural gas in the vital Appalachian industrial area, L. L. Tonkin, Hope president and general manager, disclosed.

The Clarksburg, W. Va., utility executive said his company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, is preparing applications for approval and priorities on materials to build the line, which would connect with the Hope system in West Virginia at the Kentucky border.

He declined to say when the applications would be presented to the War Production Board.

The 20-inch steel pipe line would carry about 285,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas per day into West Virginia for distribution into the steel districts of northeastern Ohio, northern West Virginia and western Pennsylvania. Mr. Tonkin estimated it would require 10 months to build the line.

Financing of the big project would be done by Hope alone, he added.

It would be the first natural gas pipe line connecting the Appalachian area with fields in Texas and Louisiana. The Appalachian area covers New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky.

Asked whether the company had sounded out the WPB or any other Government officials on the project, Mr. Tonkin replied, "I cannot say at this time."

Mr. Tonkin appeared at a Securities and Exchange Commission hearing on an application by the newly formed Consolidated Natural Gas Company, also a Standard Oil subsidiary, to take over Hope, and the three other Standard Oil gas utilities, to enable Standard Oil to escape provisions of the Holding Company Act. The other utilities are East Ohio Gas Company, River Gas Company and the People's Natural Gas Company.

Mr. Tonkin had testified at the hearing that "we're getting to a point where we won't be able to supply the continued large demand."

Civilian Consumers Must Get Along On 21 P. C. Less Meat

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Government told civilian consumers that they would have to get along with about 21 per cent less meat during the next three months, although slaughtering of livestock was expected to reach record levels.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard announced that civilian meat consumption during the October-December period would be restricted to 79 per cent of the amount available in the same period last year.

This restriction is designed, the Secretary said, to conserve supplies for the armed forces, for lend-lease orders and to hold over some meat for civilian use when slaughtering drops to a seasonal low level next year.

The October-December limitation will be followed, Mr. Wickard said, by consumer rationing allowing 2½ pounds a week per person. The Office of Price Administration has been asked, he said, to work out rationing plans.

The announcement of the restriction was followed by an Agriculture Department livestock report forecasting that 25 per cent more hogs would be sold for slaughter during the three-month period than a year ago, that beef cattle marketings would continue large, and that lamb supplies were likely to be only lightly smaller than a year ago.

The report said that hogs slaughtered under federal inspection during the October-December period were expected to reach 19,000,000 head, or about 5,000,000 head more than in the same period last year.

Air Express Up 125 P.C.

Air express carried by American Airlines, Inc., during the month of August increased 125 per cent over the same month in 1941.

Urgent Need for Scrap Iron To Keep Steel Mills Going

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—While the nation's newspapers today sparked enthusiasm for the next three weeks' intensive scrap metal salvage campaign, steel men gave this gloomy warning:

Unless millions of tons of junked iron and steel are soon found, some of their furnaces, which otherwise could be producing all-out for war, may have to lie idle.

C. M. White, vice-president of the Republic Steel Corporation, said:

"Last winter and spring the scrap situation was so acute that Republic had one or more open hearth furnaces standing idle continuously from November through May. Had sufficient scrap been available, these furnaces could have produced 173,000 additional tons of ingots.

"Since May Republic has been able to obtain adequate supplies of scrap for current operations but has been unable to build up stocks for the winter months when scrap collections will again be curtailed.

"New blast furnaces financed by the Government will ease this situation to some extent but Republic's ingot capacity has also been increased since last winter and we are very much afraid that we will lose at least as much ingot production between now and the spring of 1943 as we did last year."

Newspaper executives and steel men agreed that collection of the vital scrap might be speeded if city dwellers and farmers knew the why and wherefore of scrap from the time it is found in a home till it is sent on its way as a plate for a ship or tank.

Following is an explanation:

In peacetime, steel mills can reclaim a great part of the needed scrap from their own operations and it is thrown back into the furnaces to make more steel.

But now the recovery is much smaller because so much of the production is for war purposes, such as ingots for export to this country's allies and plates for ships and tanks that may be lost at sea or in a desert.

If any householder, reading that the mills this year will need more than 45,000,000 tons of scrap, get the idea his little 20 or 25 pounds of scrap is a poor contribution, he is wrong.

Those "poor," contributions, multiplied on a nationwide basis, become millions of tons.

Mass Production Of 'Blind Flying' Indicators Revealed

DETROIT (AP)—E. F. Fisher, general manager of the Fisher Body Division of General Motors Corporation, has disclosed with War Department approval that the Ternstedt Manufacturing Division is in mass production of the Sperry gyro horizon and direction gyro indicators.

Shipments currently going out of the plant, Mr. Fisher said, were months ahead of schedule.

The instruments which make possible "blind flying" under almost any adverse conditions are being produced in a factory that once made automobile bodies It is the first time, Mr. Fisher said, that a job of this nature has been undertaken by an automotive company.

It requires precision machining at extremely close tolerance, perfect polishing of tiny moving parts, utmost cleanliness in all mechanism and adjustments that demand perfect balance.

The more than 700 parts that go into the complete assembly include one unit with five tiny ball bearings so small that 3,000 of them would fit comfortably into an ordinary thimble.

Numerous watchmakers and many women have been employed on the instrument production job. Noting the adaptability of women to the delicate work involved, Mr. Fisher said:

"Nowhere are women doing a more important job in the entire armament program than on this job."

In one of the scores of tests made during the production and assembly of the instruments they are placed in an ice box which registers 31 degrees below zero and then transferred to a container in which a temperature of 128 degrees Fahrenheit is maintained. Unless every bearing is truly set a contraction in the cold or expansion in the heat will throw the instrument out of order.

Calif. Business at New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — California business continued to expand during August, reaching a new record high, according to the current Business Outlook released by the Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco. The Wells Fargo Index, which measures the state's business in terms of the 1935-39 average as equal to 100, rose to 212.4 per cent for the month, as compared with 207.3 in July and 163.6 in August a year ago.

Paper Interests Study Use of Wood Sugars to Augment Alcohol Supplies

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Important paper making interests are studying the prospect of substantially augmenting the vital wartime supplies of alcohol through use of wood sugars now wasted in manufacture of paper, it was reliably reported.

Alcohol is urgently needed for manufacture of synthetic rubber, smokeless powder and other products, and the whiskey, gin and rum distilling industries are rapidly being converted to make alcohol for war use. Also, erection of plants to make it from grain is under consideration.

Throw Away Products

One survey privately made by the paper authorities indicates that use of wood sugars now thrown away in the United States and Canada would produce a minimum of 70,000,000 of U. S. gallons of alcohol annually.

That would be 70 per cent of the additional alcohol capacity recommended by President Roosevelt's special committee on rubber, headed by Bernard M. Baruch, in its report Sept. 10. The Baruch committee suggested erection of the alcohol plants convenient to grain supplies, with the idea of making alcohol from grain, but also near water transportation, so that molasses could be brought by barge "after the war in the event that manufacture of alcohol from grain proves uneconomical."

In the making of paper, the longer wood fiber, which gives the paper strength, is obtained by cooking chipped wood in huge vats with chemicals which dissolve everything but the fibers. The part of the wood dissolved contains substantial portions of wood sugars. Currently, this "liquor," as it is known in paper mills, is drawn off, and thrown away, after the fibers have been cooked out.

Alcohol may be made from the wood liquor by injecting yeast, certain salts that expedite fermentation, allowing the brew to ferment for a period—about 72 hours—then distilling off the alcohol arising from the fermentation.

This alcohol making method has been used successfully in Europe, both in Germany and Sweden. A process developed in France in 1936—known as the Desmille process—is known to have been used in Germany, and is favorably regarded by paper men in America who have studied it. A somewhat older process has been used in Sweden.

Seek Uses for Waste

The paper industry has long been experimenting to find uses for the waste liquor. The culture of yeast in the liquor is one development. The Mersey Paper Co., Ltd., of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and the Ontario Paper Co., Ltd., of Thorold, Ont., are both producing yeast commercially by this method.

Paper men who argue that the industry should be turned to for alcohol assert that they already have most of the basic plant, which needs to be augmented only by vats, stills and pipes. They have steam plants, water supply, and most of the raw material. They say there would be big economies in transporttaion, storage, management, building and other factors, in using the paper industry, rather than starting new alcohol plants from scratch.

Department Store Sales Gain 5 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Department store sales last week were up 5 per cent over the corresponding week a year ago, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

In the preceding week, sales declined 3 per cent from the 1941 week, while in the last four weeks sales were 3 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year.

Increases last week compared with the similar week in 1941 were reported for these districts: Boston 1, Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 4, Richmond 4, Atlanta 3, Chicago 3, St. Louis 11, Kansas City 22, Dallas 10, San Francisco 18 per cent. The New York district reported a decline of 6 per cent.

Rehabilitation of Kewanee Gas Plant Seen Likely

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Twe executives of the Kewanee Public Service Company disclosed it may be necessary to rehabilitate for use this winter the company's gas plant at Kewanee, Ill., as a result of an order from the War Production Board.

J. H. Keyes, comptroller and director, first revealed the possibility of the plant being put into operation as he testified at a Securities and Exchange Commission hearing.

Later, Allen Van Wyck of Decatur, Ill., president of Kewanee, told the hearing that the WPB had asked all utilities to put their unused gas plants in order for possible use because of increased demands.

University of Minnesota Develops A New Flax, Biwing, of High Quality

Wide World-Associated Press

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Coincident with the pinching off of flaxseed imports from South America, the University of Minnesota announced it has developed a nw flax—biwing—of higher average quality and yielding ability than varieties now grown here.

Development of a superior variety in Minnesota is especially significant because the Gopher State is the flax capital of the nation. During four of the last five years, more flax was grown in Minnesota than in all the other states combined.

Five years ago, more than 75 per cent of the flaxseed crushed in the United States for linseed oil, chief ingredient of paint and varnish, was imported from South America. Gradually production here was stepped up, but even last year, more than 24,000,000 bushels of seed were imported, compared with a domestic crop of 31,485,000 bushels.

During the first six months of this year, approximately 7,790,000 bushels of seed were imported but it now appears that will be all for 1942, as the War Production Board has halted flaxseed shipments from South America because of a lack of shipping space.

Thus, domestic production must be stepped up materially and it is the hope of Minnesota agronomists that the biwing variety will play an important part in lessening the impact of the import restriction. It is expected to yield appreciably above the 10 bushel per acre St[illegible] average of recent seasons.

Entire Investors Group Goes With Fairplay League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Investors Fairplay League, recently organized under the leadership of B. C. Forbes, announces that the America Federation of Investors has turned over its etire membership of many thousands to the League. Dr. Hugh S. Magill, who has been president of the Federation, is retiring from the field.

The principle upon which the Investors Fairplay League is organized is that labor, the investor and agriculture constitute a partnership, which must work together.

Because the investor has not been unionized, the League declares, our social-economic system has been thrown out of balance in recent years. The League seeks to correct this situation, and will serve the investor also by protecting him against short-sighted managements.

Du Pont Plants Salvage Over 7,000,000 Lbs. Scrap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del.—More than 7,000,000 pounds of scrap metal was salvaged last month from 82 Du Pont plants, it was announced. It is estimated that an intensified company program which has been operating for 35 years will turn over scrap metal in excess of 100,000,000 pounds this year.

In addition, all available idle or spare machinery is being put into the war effort either as machinery or scrap.

Metallic sludges asd residues from chemical processes — over 10,000,000 pounds in August—are saved and put back to work in industry. Iron sludge helps feed blast furnaces in the production of steel.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND No. 214

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable November 2, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10, 1942.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

EDWARD J. HYLAND, Treasurer.

Boston, September 22, 1942.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on October 15, 1942 to stockholders of record at the close of business October 1, 1942.

GEORGE MIXTER, Treasurer.

September 22, 1942.

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Closing Stock Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 650,000
Previous day's sales 851,110
1942 volume to date 74,917,860
1941 volume to date 103,253,590

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 2¼s 58-46	108.20	108.20	108.20
3 2½s 67-62	100.14	100.11	100.11

New York City Bonds

31 3s 80	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s 47	101	101	101
93 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	89⅞	89¾	89¾
13 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72½	72	72
5 Allied Stre 4½s 51	103¼	103¼	103½
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108¼	108	108
36 Am & For P 5s 2030	74½	74	74
3 Am I G Chem 5½s 49	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Am T&T 3½s 66	108	108	108
29 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107	107
3 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
11 Arm Del 4s 55	10-⅜	10-⅜	101⅜
5 AT&SF 4s 95	111½	111½	111½
3 AT&SF 4s 95 reg	111½	111½	111½
3 AT&SF 4s 96 st	93½	93½	93½
1 AT&SF T 4½s 48	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Atl & Birm 4s 33	30½	30½	30½
34 AC Line 1st 4s 52	83⅝	83⅝	83⅞
30 AC Line cit 4s 52	72¾	72½	72½
37 AC Line 4½s 64	63¼	63	63
10 AC Line 5s 45	102	102	102
10 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	23¾	23¾	23¾
12 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	100¼	100¼	100¼
19 Atl Gu & WI 5s reg	89¾	89½	89¾
29 B&O 95 st A	30¼	30	30
18 B&O 96 st C	34½	34¼	34¼
16 B&O 2000 st D	30	29¾	29¾
34 B&O 96 s F	30¼	30	30
96 B&O cv 60 st	24½	24¼	24¾
88 B&O 4s 48	58⅜	57½	58¼
19 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	49½	49¼	49½
37 B&OCW 50 st	40½	40¾	40½
2 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	60¼	60	60¼
7 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 BeneInd Loan 2¼s 50	98½	98½	98½
2 Ben I Loan 2¾s 56	97	97	97
76 Bost&Me 4½s 70	39¼	38¾	39
6 Bost&Me 4s 60	73	72½	72½
3 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	27¼	27¼	27¼
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103	102¾	103
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	82	82	82
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	96½	96½	96½
4 Buf R&P 57 st	37	36¼	36¾
31 BurCR&No 5s 34	10⅝	10½	10½
5 Bush Term 5s 55	59	59	59
6 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	78	78	78
9 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	108	108	108
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	109	109	109
19 Can Pac 4½s 46	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Can Pac 4s perp	70½	70¼	70⅝
7 Caro Can 4s 49	88¾	88¾	88¾
27 Celanese 3½s 62	100	100	100
7 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	95¾	95	95
1 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	33¼	33⅛	33⅛
6 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
33 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7½	7⅜	7½
85 Cen of Go cn 5c 45	20½	20	20
7 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	63	62½	62½
3 Cen New Eng 4s 61	71⅜	70⅜	71⅜
42 Cen Pac 5s 60	57⅝	57½	57½
33 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	83¾	83¼	83¼
11 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	21⅜	21¼	21¼
26 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	19½	19	19½
6 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	19	19	19
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	91½	91¼	91½
5 C&O 4½s 92	130	129½	130
64 Chi & Alton 3s 49	23¼	22¾	23
8 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	76⅜	76¼	76¼
10 CB&Q 4½s 77	67½	67¼	67⅜
23 CB&Q gen 4s 58	79	78½	78½
14 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93½	93	93
33 Chi&E Ill inc 87	33	32¼	31½
9 ChiOtWe inc 4½s 2038	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
3 Chi Gt West 4s 88	66¾	66¼	66¼
13 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	67	66 +	66
46 Chi I&L 5s 47	32½	31½	32¼
23 Chi I&L 5s 66	9¼	9	9
30 Chi I&L 4s 47	30⅛	30	30⅛
228 CM&P & Pac 5s 75	18	17⅝	17⅝
423 CM&P&P aj 5s 2000	4¾	4¼	4¼
11 CM&SP 4½s 89 F	44⅝	44¼	44¼
39 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	45	44¼	44¼
16 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	45	44¼	43⅝
14 CM&SP gen 4s 89	4½	4	4⅜
42 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	42	41½	41½
35 Chi&NW 4½s 26	41½	41½	41½
19 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	24½	24	24
13 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	35½	35½	35½
15 Chi & NW 4½s 87	35¼	35	35
282 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	3⅞	3¾	3¾
17 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	23¾	23¾	23¾
19 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
21 Chi&NW 4s 87	35	34½	34½
11 Chi&NW24s 87 st	34¾	34½	34⅝
13 Chi&NW 3½s 87	33¾	33¾	33¾
19 Chi&NW 4½s 52A	9	8⅞	8⅞
42 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	5	4⅞	4⅞
139 CRI&P 4s 88	31¼	30⅜	30⅝
59 CRI&P 4½s 52A	19	18⅜	18⅜
42 CRI&P 4s 60 reg	28	27⅞	28¼
887 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	17¾	17¼	17⅜
10 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108½	108	108½
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
36 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	98½	98⅛	98⅛
5 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	94⅞	94½	94⅞
15 CCC&StL 4½s 77	48	47¾	47⅞
9 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	71⅝	71½	71½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107	107	107
5 ClevUnTerm 3½s 72	78	78	78
11 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	68	68	68
15 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	61½	61	61½
21 Col&SoR 5½s 80	27	27	27
4 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	91½	91½	91½
15 Columbia G 5s 52 May	91½	91½	91½
14 Columbia G 5s 1961	86¼	86¼	86¼
6 Col&So Oh El 3½s 70	108	108	108
6 ComlMack inc 69ww	34½	34½	34½
5 ComwithEd cv3½s 58	109	108⅝	109
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	109¾	109¾	109¾
24 Con Edis 3½s 86	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Consol Coal 5s 60	96	96	96
1 Consol Coal 5s 60	96	96	96
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108	108	108
18 Crane 2¼s 50	101	101	101
15 Cuba N Sug 5½s 42	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
23 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	31¼	31¼	31¼
5 Cuba RR 6s 46	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
5 Cuba RR 5s rct	32¼	32¼	32¼
119 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	59⅜	58⅝	59
38 D & RG 4½s 36	22	21½	21½
20 D & RG 4s 36	22	21¼	21½
18 D & RG 4s 36		4⅞	4⅞
53 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	3½	3	3⅛
53 D & R G West 5s 78	18⅝	19	19⅛
3 D Moin & FtD 4s 35ct	7	6⅞	6⅞
5 Duluth SSA&A 5s 37	25	25	25
44 Erie 4½s 2015	54⅝	54½	54⅝
11 Erie 4s 95	91¼	91¼	91⅜
2 Firestone T&R 3s 61	97¼	97¼	97¼
31 Fla E Cst 5s 74	17⅜	16¾	17
11 Fla E Cst 5s 74 st	16½	16½	16⅝
7 FondaJ&G-2-4s82fd	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
8 Francis Bug 6s 56	81½	81¼	81¼
4 Gen Stl Cst 5½s 49	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
46 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	17	17¾	17¾
8 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	21½	21	21½
17 Goodrich 4½s 56	105¼	105	105
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101	100⅝	101
7 Gt Nor Ry 5s 73	90¼	90¼	90¼
30 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	82	81⅞	82
21 Gt. Nor 4s 46G	96¾	96¼	96¼
21 Gt Nor 4s 46H	95½	95½	95½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	74	74	74
31 G Raf&W 2deb B	11	10¾	11
1 Gulf M&NR 5½s 50	92	92	92
1 Gulf M&O& 4s 75	69⅜	67½	68¼
1 Gulf M&O& inc 2015	5⅝	5½	5⅝
1 Hocking V 2¾s 70	127	127	127
1 Hocking V Con 4s 74 A	44	44	44
47 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47⅜	46⅞	47⅜
47 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	20	20	20
2 Il Cen 3½s 52	45	45	45
1 Il Cen 3½s 52 reg	42¾	42¾	42¾
11 Il Cen 4s 52	53⅛	52½	52½
8 Il Cen 4s 53	45¼	44⅝	45
44 Oil Cen 4½s 66	56	55½	55½
11 Il Cen 5s 55	58	57⅝	57⅝
77 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49½	49⅜	49⅜
47 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46	45½	45⅝
13 Ind Ill&Iowa 4s 50	81¾	81⅝	81¾
1 Indpls&Lou 4s 56	24½	24½	24½
5 Inland Stl 3s 61	104½	104½	104½
25 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101⅜	101½	101⅞
10 Int Hy Rest s1 4s 52	5	4⅞	5
79 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	28½	28	28
31 Int Gt Nor 6s 56B	27¼	26¼	26½
11 Int Gt Nor 6s 56C	27	26	26
30 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	38	34½	34½
1 Int Paper 6s 55	105	104½	105
11 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	94½	94½	94½
21 Int Rys C Am 5s 77	89½	88⅞	88⅞
22 Int T&T 5s 55	61	60½	60¾
10 Iowa cen rfg 4s 51	2¼	2¼	2¼
21 James F&Clea 4s 59	50¼	50¼	50¼
54 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	63¼	62	63
1 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	61¾	61¾	61¾
14 K C South 5s 50	73	72	72⅞
3 K C South 3s 50	63¾	63½	63½
1 K C Term 4s 60	109½	109½	109½
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	101	101	101
16 Lac Gas 5½s 53	100	100	100
4 Leh Cn 4½s 84A	77	77	77
14 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	46¾	46¾	46¾
7 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52¾	52½	52½
14 Lehigh Val 4s 2003 st	40¼	39½	39½
24 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34¾	33½	33¾
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	99	99	99
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝
6 Liggt & M 6s 51	122	122	122
1 Long Dock 3¾s 50	105	105	105
9 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98	98	98
1 Lou & N 5s 2002 B	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5 Lou & N 4½s 2002	92½	92½	92½
3 Manati Sug 4s 57	82	81¾	81¾
8 McCrory Stre 3½s 56	104½	104½	104½
8 Mich Con Gas 4s 47	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 MilAcNor cn 4½s 39	40½	40½	40½
11 MilSnarta&NW 4s 47	30⅜	29½	29¾
40 M&StL cn 5s 34 ct	9¾	9	9
11 M&StL rfg 5s 62	2¾	2¾	2¾
10 M&StL 4s 49	3¼	3¼	3¼
20 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	18	18	18
40 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
4 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	38	37½	37½
86 M-K-Tex 4s 5s 67	21¾	21¼	21⅜
8 M-K-T 4½s 78	23⅜	23	23
11 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 80	42	41⅜	41½
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	31½	31½	31½
17 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3¼	3¼	3¼
23 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	24¾	24¾	24¾
235 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	24⅝	24½	24½
67 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	24⅜	24¼	24¼
10 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	24½	24⅜	24⅜
20 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	24½	24⅜	24⅜
6 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	24¼	24¼	24¼
233 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	49	49	49
18 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	29½	29	29
3 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35¾	35¾	35¾
9 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	34½	34½	34½
4 Mor&EssBr 4s 55	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
4 Nat Distil 3½s 49	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Nat Steel 3s 65	102	102	102
20 N Ing R& 4s 46	86⅛	86	86

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	117¾	117¾	117¾
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 53	76	76	76
5 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	107½	107½	107½
6 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	107½	107½	107½
2 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	82	82	82
6 NOTex&M 5½s 54	85½	85½	85½
1 NOTex&M 5s 54B	82	81¾	81¾
1 NOTex&Mex 5s 56C	82	82	82
4 NOTex&M 5s 56C ct	48¼	48¼	48¼
10 NOTex&M 4½s 56	49	49	49
27 NYC rfg 5s 2013	83½	83	83
106 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48¼	47¾	48⅛
93 NYC cn 4s 98	84¼	83½	84
6 NYC 3¾s 98	98⅛	98¼	98¼
119 NYC cv 3½s 52	88	87⅛	87⅞
1 NYC Ln 4th 4½s 98	84½	84½	84½
6 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	49¼	48¾	49¼
7 NYC Chi&StL 3½s 76 A	77	77	77
43 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63½	62¾	62¾
7 NYCentCo Cn 4s 61	66	66	66
1 NY Edis 2½s 85	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
10 NY QG El H&P 5s 48	117¾	117¼	117½
63 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	48¾	47¾	47¾
3 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	50½	50⅜	50⅜
131 NYNH&H 4½s 67	44⅝	43⅛	43¾
4 NYNH&H 4s 55	39	38	39
8 NYNH&H 4s 56	39¾	39¾	39¾
38 NYNH&H 4s 57	9¾	8¾	8¾
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	37½	37½	37½
16 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	37½	37¼	37¼
199 NY O&W rfg 4s 52	3¼	3¼	3¼
42 NY O&W gen 4s 55	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 NY Ry 6s 55 st	107	107	107
1 NY S&W ren 5s 40	12½	12½	12½
62 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8¼	7¾	7¾
2 Niagara Fls P 3½s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	110½	110½	110½
2 Norf Sou 5s 61 A	29	29	29
97 Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	34⅞	34¼	34½
5 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
35 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65½	65½	65⅝
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	55	55	55
16 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55	55	55
9 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51	50½	50½
7 Nor Pac 4s 97	74½	74	74½
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅝	42½	42½
4 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109½	109¼	109¼
7 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
3 Ore RR & Nav 4s 46	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107	107	107
10 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99½	99½	99½
53 Pac Gas&El 6	99¾	99¾	99¾
20 Pac Tel&Tel 5s 37	95½	95½	95½
39 Para Pict 4s 55	108	108	108
1 Pen Co 4s 63	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3 Pen Oh & Det 4½s 77	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Pen P & Lt 4½s 68	110½	110¼	110¼
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Pen RR 4½s dex 70	90¾	90	90⅛
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	97⅜	97	97
6 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	97¾	97	97¼
7 Pen RR 3½s 52	90½	90¼	90½
1 Peoria & East 4s 60	43	43¼	43¼
5 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	71¾	71¾	71¾
7 Pere Marq 4½s 80	61¾	61	61
5 Pere Marq 4s 56	63½	63½	63½
1 Phil Bal & Wash 5s 74	117	117	117
1 PhilBal&W 4½s 77C	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
27 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	10¾	10½	10½
10 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	32¼	32¼	32½
3 Philippine Ry 4s ct 47 ct	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
5 Philips Pet 7¾s 51	101½	101½	101½
2 PCC & St L 4½s 77	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Pitts&WVa 4½s 60C	89	89	89
5 Pitts&WVa 4½s 70C	87	86⅞	86⅞
1 Port Gen Elec 4½s 60	76	75⅞	76
45 Readg 4½s 97A	86	85½	85½
37 Readg 4½s 97B	86	85½	86
1 Rdg Jer Cen 5s 51	82	81½	81½
3 Rem Rand 3½s 56	103	103	103
5 Repub Steel 4½s 61	101¾	101½	101¾
23 Rio Gr West 1st 4s39	60¾	60	60
10 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	19	18⅝	18⅝
45 Rl Arnk&La 4½s 34	11	11	11
11 Rutland 4½s 41	81¾	81¼	81¼
1 Salt Riv Proj 4½s 66	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Sangamo Pow 4½s 66	98¼	98¼	98¼
20 SLPeo&NW 5s 64	45¼	45	45
51 St LSF 5s 50 B	25	24	24
2 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	25	24	24
361 St LSF 4½s 78	23	23	23½
1 St LSF 4½s 78 ct st	23	22½	23
175 St LSF 4s 50 A	22¼	21¾	22
25 St LSF 4s 50A ct	22¼	21	21
38 St LSW 5s 52	26½	25¾	26
85 St LSW rfg 5s 90	38	36⅜	36⅜
5 St LSW 1st 4s 89	83½	83½	83½
31 St LSW 2nd 4s 89	76¾	75¾	76¼
48 StP&KC ShL4½s s1	13	12¾	13
1 St P Un Dep 3½s 71	103¼	103¼	103¼
112 Seab AL cn 6s 45	13	12¾	12¾
1 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	12½	11½	11½
2 Sea AL 4s 49	4½	4½	4½
53 Sea AL 4s 50 ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
4 Sea AL 4s 550 unst	24½	23¼	23½
11 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	24½	24½	24½
12 Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	10¾	10¾	10¾
11 Shell Un Oil 2½s 54	97¾	97½	97½
25 Sou Pac 4½s 68	54½	54	54¼
48 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53⅝	53½	53½
54 So Pac 4½s 69	53¾	53⅝	53¾
197 So Pac rfg 4s 55	71¾	71½	71¾
71 So Pac cit 4s 49	71¼	69¾	69¾
124 So Pac 3½s 46	93	92¼	92½
61 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	56⅜	56	56
2 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	86	86	86
57 South Ry 4½s 56	92¼	91½	92
20 South Ry gen 6s 56	88½	88¼	88¼
30 South Ry cn 5s 94	93	93	93
37 South Ry gen 4s 56	67½	67⅛	67½
4 So Ry 4s St L 51	89½	89	89
3 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	106⅞	106½	106½
10 Spok Int 4½s 2013A	38	38	38
6 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105¼	105	105¼
8 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	105	104⅞	104⅞
4 StuteBakr2cv 6s 45	109	109	109
4 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
13 Texark&FtSM5½s50	87¾	87¾	87¾
2 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Tex Corp 3s 59	105¾	105¾	105¾
16 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	65¾	65	65
4 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	64⅝	64⅜	64⅜
6 Tex & Pac 5s 80D	64⅝	64⅜	64⅜
86 Third Ave a1 5s 50	20¾	20	20
10 Third Ave 4s 60	20	20	20
19 Tr Bd L&W 4s 50	90	89½	89½
2 Union Oil Cal 3s 67	99¼	99¼	99¼
11 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¼	109	109¼
3 Un Pac 3½s 80	106	106	106
3 Un Pac 3½s 71	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛
2 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
18 Unit Drug 5s 53	96½	96½	96½
9 U S Steel 2s 48	100½	100½	100½
10 Utah P&L 5s 44	97	96⅝	97
19 Va&BW 1st 5s 1002	90	90	90
3 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
77 Wabash 4½s 91	33	32½	32½
12 Wabash 4s 71	40½	40½	40½
2 Walwrth 4s 55	86¼	86¼	86¼
5 Warren Bros 4s 41	101	101	101
15 Warren Bros 6s 41 rct	101	101	101
5 West Pen P 5s 62E	107¼	107¼	107¼
76 West Pen P 3½s 66	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
9 West Shore 4s 2361	48½	48¼	48¼
11 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	45¼	45¼	45¼
11 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	37¾	37½	37½
13 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	38	37¾	37¾
14 Western Un 5s 51	85¾	85¾	85¾
82 Western Un 4½s 50	84⅞	84⅜	84⅜
2 West Pa Rlty 2¾s 81	101¼	101¼	101¼
20 Wheel 3½s 66	91¾	91½	91½
38 Wis Cen 4s 49	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
28 Wis Cen 4s 8&D 38	51¼	50½	50⅝
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Young S & T 3¼s 60	99½	99½	99½

Foreign Bonds

8 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	15	15	15
3 Australia 5s 57	71¾	71¾	71¾
3 Australia 4½s 56	65½	65½	65½
1 Brazil 8s 41	33½	33½	33½
3 Brazil 6½s 26-57	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
11 Brazil 6½s 27-57	32	31⅞	32
2 Brisbane 6s 50	71	71	71
1 Buen A 4½s Aug. 76	62¼	62¼	62¼
3 Buen A 4½s Apr 76	64½	64	64
32 Canada 5s 52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Chile 6s 37	98	98	98
3 Chile MtBk6¾s61asd	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
16 Chile 7s 42 asd	18½	18	18½
1 Chile 6s 60	19¼	19¼	19¼
6 Chile 6s 60 asd	18½	18½	18½
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan	19½	19½	19½
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	17½	17½	17½
18 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	18½	18½	18½
1 Chile 6s 61 Septt asd	18½	18½	18½
1 Chile 6s 62 asd	18½	18½	18½
7 Chile 6s 63 asd	18½	18½	18½
4 Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd	16	16	16
1 Copenhag 5s 52	28½	28	28½
1 Cuba 4½s 77	76	76	76
1 Denmark 6s 42	45½	45½	45½
1 Dom 5½s 60 ext	60	60	60
1 Greek 7s 64 pt pd	9	9	9
1 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	7½	7½	7½
8 Kreuger & T 5s 50 ct	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3 N Sou Wales 5s 57	78½	78½	78½
5 Norway 4s 63	89	89	89
5 Peru 7s 59	13¼	13	13
2 Peru 1st 6s 60	13¼	13	13
29 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	13¼	13	13
5 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Santa Fe (Prov) 4s 64	67¾	67¾	67¾
3 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	63¾	63¾	63¾
4

New York Curb

Quotations to 2:55

Sales, Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100 Aero Sup B (.20e)	4½	4½	4½
100 Alum Co Am (2a)	84	84	84
100 Alum Co Am pf (4)	105¾	105¾	105¾
100 Alum Ind (.60)	7	6¾	7
100 Alum Ltd (5s)	92	92	92
100 Alum Ltd pf (8)	102	102	102
800 Am Capital B			
6100 Am Cch Mfg (.35e)	8¼	7¾	8
125 Am C P&L A	8¼	8¼	8¼
200 Am C P&L A new	8	7⅞	8
1400 Am Cyan B (.80)	15	14¾	15
2800 Am Gas & El (1.80a)	38½	38½	38½
30 Am Gen 85 pf (2)	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝
1100 Am Light & T (1.20)	37¼	37¼	37¼
100 Am Maracaibo	11	11	11
500 Am Meter (1e)			
100 Am Superpow	20	19½	20
400 Am Writ Paper	3-32	3-32	3-32
200 Anch Post pf	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 Appal El Pow pf (4½)	97	97	97
200 Ark Nat Gas	2	2	2
2100 Ark Nat Gas A	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Ark Nat Gas pf (.70k)	8¾	8¾	8¾
300 Art Met Wks (.60)	8¾	8¾	8¾
5 Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4½	4½	4½
400 Atl Cst Fish (½e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
150 Atl Coast L Cs	2¾	2¾	2¾
100 Atlas P Cm (2.25g)	22½	22¼	22½
300 Babcock & Wil (.75g)	17	17	17
80 Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	30¾	30½	30¾
900 Baldw Loco war	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200 Barium Stk Stl	3¾	3½	3¾
300 Basic Refractories	9¼	9¼	9¼
5200 Bath Iron	2¼	2¼	2¼
200 Bellanca Aircraft	9¾	9¾	9¾
500 Bliss (E W) (3)	27½	27½	27½
100 Blue Ridge	13¾	13½	13¾
10 Bohk (H C) 1 pf (1k)	41	41	41
100 Brass Tr L&P (h.40e)	41	41	41
100 Bruce Corp (1g)	9	9	9
100 Bridgep Mach	8¼	8¼	8¼
600 Brewst Aero (.30g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100 Brill A	4¾	4¾	4¾
100 Brill pf	2¼	2¼	2¼
50 Buckeye P L (4)	46	45½	46
600 Buf Nf&EP pf	41	41	41
600 Buf N&E P pf (8)	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
300 Bunk Hill & S (1)	69	68¾	69
25 Burco cv pf	9¼	9¼	9¼
100 Can Marconi (h.04e)	13	13	13
20 Caro P&L 87 pf (7)	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Carrier Corp	6¼	6	6¼
60 Cent'lPow pf (5)	75½	75	75½
200 Cen Ohio Stl (.80e)	7	7	7
100 Cessna Aire (1e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200 Chamb MW St (¼e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300 Chi Flex Shaft (2e)	60½	59¾	60½
78 Childs pf	8½	8	8
400 Cities Service	2¾	2¾	2¾
100 Cit Svc pf (3g)	49¼	48½	48½
16 Cit Svc pf B (3)	40	40	40
100 City Auto Stpg (.80)	4¼	4¼	4¼
50 Cleve El Ill (3½)	23¾	23¾	23¾
100 Colo Fuel&I war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800 Colum Oil&G	17¾	17¾	17¾
300 Compo Sh M vtc (1)	7¾	7¾	7¾
400 Cons G&E Bal (3.80)	50	49½	49½
30 Con G&E Bal pf B			
10 Con G&E Bal pf C	102	102	102
400 Cons Ret Stra (.35g)	1½	1½	1½
1300 Cons Stl Corp	4¼	4¼	4¼
20 Cont G&E pf pf (7)	72	72	72
300 Cont Roll&Stl (1e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100 Cooper-Bess (½e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
80 Copper Range (½e)	5½	5½	5½
300 Creole Pet (½e)	14¾	14¾	14¾
1300 Crocker-Wh (½e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100 Crown Drug (.05e)			
300 CubanAtlSug (15e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Derby Oil	12	12	12
300 Eagle Pich Ld (.30e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
750 East G & F 6pf (3k)	7¼	7	7
50 East G&Fprpf (4½)	21¼	21¼	21½
100 East Sug Ass pf (2½k)	44½	44½	44½
100 Easy Wash MB (¾g)	37½	37½	37½
7400 El Bond & Sh	2¾	2¾	2¾
300 El Bond & Sh pf (6)	14¾	14¾	14¾
800 El Bo Sh $6 pf (5)	48½	48½	47½
20 Emp G & P $7 pf	44½	44½	44½
70 Emp G & F 7% pf	168¾	165¾	168¾
60 Emp G & P 7% pf	159¾	159¾	159¾
40 Emp G &F 6% pf	155	154¾	154¾
100 EquityCrp$3pf(¾k)	150½	150⅜	150½
300 Esquire Inc (.20e)	16	16	16
300 Fairchild En & Air	2¾	2½	2½
200 Falstaff Brew (.60)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300 Fanstesl Met (¼g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200 Fedders Mfg (.15e)	6½	6¼	6½
25 Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20 Ford C Can B (k1)	79¼	79¼	79¼
350 Ford Mot Ltd (.05de)	15¼	15¼	15¼
200 Frank Con Dis	2¾	2¾	2¾
50 Fuller 4 pf (4)	2¾	2¾	2¾
10 Gen G&E pf B	49	49	49
800 Glen Ald Coal(1.10e)	14	14	14
400 Gray Mfg	3¾	3¾	3¾
1200 Gulf Oil (1a)	32½	32¼	32¼
40 Gulf St Ut 6 pf (6)	103	103	103
300 Hearn D Strs	1¾	1¾	1¾
500 Heela Min (½e)	4	4	4
100 Hewitt Rub (.½e)	9½	9½	9½
300 Hildick Prod	3¾	3¾	3¾
300 Holl C Gold (h.65)	6¼	6¼	6¼
25 Horn & Hard (2)	22¾	22¾	22¾
1000 Humble Oil (¾e)	55	53½	55
100 Il Iowa P $7 div ct	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10 Ind Svc 7% pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
50 Indpls PL pf (8¼)	24¾	24¾	24¾
25 Indus Finan pf	90½	90½	90½
250 Ins Co N Am (2½a)	68½	68	68½
300 Int Hyd-E pf (8)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100 Int Petrol (1)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
80 Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
300 Jacobs (FL)	3¾	3¾	3¾
75 JerCP&L 5½spf(5½)	63	63¾	63
200 Kliklen (IDE) (1)	8½	8	8
2 x 30 Koppers Co pf (6)	9½	9½	9½
400 Lake Shore M (h.80)	96½	96½	96½
100 Le Tourneau (1)	6¾	6¾	6¾
800 Lone Star Gas (.40e)	22	22	22
100 Long Is L pf B	7	6¾	6¾
25 Long Is L pf B			
400 Louis L&E (.30e)	15½	15½	15½
100 McCord Rad B	4	3¾	3¾
60 Mead John (3a)	1¾	1¾	1¾
800 Merrit-C & C	112	111	112
200 Mesabi Iron	4	3¾	3¾
200 Mich Bumper	1½	1½	1½
150 Mich Stl Tube (¼e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100 Mid St P Avtc (.31e)	3½	3½	3½
100 Mid St P Avtc (.08e)	1	1	1
100 MidWestCorp (.10e)	3¾	3½	3¾
50 MidSti n-cum (2)	14	14	14
1125 Midvale (1.10e)	25	24¾	24¾
100 Midwest Oil (.90)	6	6	6
250 Minn Mine&M (.80e)	41	40¾	41
200 Molybdenum (¼e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
50 Monarch MT (1¾e)	16¾	16¾	16¾
700 Nat Fuel G (1)	9½	9¾	9½
75 Nat P&L pf (6)	70	70	70
100 Nat Sug Ref	8	8	8
100 Nat Tk&Mines	3	3	3
100 NEPA 6pf (3k)	21¼	21¼	21¾

Sales, Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100 New Idea Inc (.60)	11¼	11¼	11¼
300 N J Zinc (2a)	59¼	59¼	59¼
100 N Mex & Ariz Ld	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
185000 NY & Hon Rsa 1.65e	16	16	16
800 Niag Hud Pow	19	19	19
2200 Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	11	11	11
1100 Niles-Bem-P (¾e)	4½	4½	4½
1800 Nor Am Lt & Pow	9¾	9¾	9¾
100 Nor Am L&P pf	97½	97½	97½
100 Novadel-Ag (3)	67¼	67¼	67¼
25 Ohio Brass (3)	18¼	18¼	18¼
20 Ohio Ed pf (6)	85½	85½	85½
50 Ohio Oil pf (6)	82½	82½	82½
40 Ohio Pow pf (4½)	112½	112½	112½
30 Ohio PS pf A (7)	107½	107½	107½
300 Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	39¾	39¾	39¾
200 Pac Cst&E½spf (1¾)	14½	14¼	14½
100 Pac Pub Srv pf (1.30)	20¼	20¼	20½
400 Pantepec Oil Ven	12	12	12
100 Penn Traffic (.25½e)	3½	3½	3½
1200 Pennroad (⅛g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200 Pa P&L 87 pf (7)	3¼	3¼	3¼
800 Phoenix Sec	7¼	6¾	6¾
850 Phoen Sec pf (2)	5¾	5½	5½
180 Pitts & Lake E (2e)	40	39¾	40
100 Pitts Pl Gl (1½e)	47½	47½	48
30 PowCorpCan (h.30e)	71¾	71¾	71¾
50 Pratt & Lam (2)	21¼	21¼	21½
100 Prosperity Co B	13¾	13¾	13¾
100 Pub Sd P&L $6 pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
200 Pug Sd P&T (1½e)	42¾	41¾	42¾
200 RKO opt war	8½	8½	8½
300 Raym Conc (1a)	1½	1½	1½
100 Red Bank Oil	13½	13½	13½
200 Republic Avia	4	3¾	4
500 Rheem Mfg (1)	3¾	3½	3¾
1500 Rieberling Rub (¾e)	11	11	11
200 Rights Dennison	3¾	3¾	3¾
150 Sherwin-Wms(3)	2½	2½	2½
30 Sherw-Wms pf(5)	76¾	76	76¾
30 Singer Mfg (6a)	112¾	112¾	112¼
200 So Coast	16¾	16¾	16¾
700 So Col Pow A	3¼	3¼	3½
100 Spalding	2½	2½	2½
90 Spalding1pf(4½k)	1½	1½	1½
100 St Oil Ky(1)	22¾	22¼	22½
100 Stand Produ (40e)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100 Stand Stl-Lead	6¼	6¼	6¼
100 Stetson (JB)	12	12	12
300 Sunray Oil (.10e)	2½	2½	2½
100 Tampa El (1.30e)	2	2	2
1300 Technicolor (½e)	7¾	7	7¼
10 Texas P&L pf (7)	77½	77½	77½
50 Toledo Edis 6 pf (6)	93	93	93
100 Unexcelled Mfg (3½a)	4½	4½	4½
300 Tubize Chat	3½	3½	3½
600 Unit Cig Wh Strs	½	½	½
Unit Corp(war	3-32	3-32	3-32
100 Unit Gas	¾	¾	¾
100 Unit Gas pf (7¼k)	116	116	116
1400 Unit Lt &2Pow B	3-32	3-32	3-32
125 Unit Shoe M (2½a)	19¾	19¾	19¾
200 US Lines pf (.70)	61	61	61
800 Unit Wallp (.10e)	7½	7½	7½
300 Univ Corp vtc	1½	1½	1½
50 Utah PL pf (7k)	7¼	7	7¼
75 Util Equit pf (1k)	47½	47	47½
1000 Venezuel Pet	43	42¾	43
100 Waco Air (.20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100 West Va C&C ⅓e	4	4	4
500 West Air Lines	3¾	3¾	3¾
200 Wilson-Jones (¾e)	8	8	8
100 Wilidey Pet (.40)	4½	4½	4½
200 Wright Harg (h.40a)	2	2	2

Total stock sales today (est) 96,000
shares; year ago 129,855 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
16 Am P & L 6s 2016	95	94¾	94¾
40 As Elec 4½s 53	44¼	43½	43½
15 As G & E 5s 50	11¾	11½	11½
5 As G & E 5½s 77	11½	11½	11½
3 As G & E 4½s 48	11½	11½	11½
20 As G & E 4½s 49	11½	11½	11½
2 As T&T 5½s 55 A	66	66	66
3 Baldw L 6s 50	108	108	108
2 Birm El 4½s 68	102¾	102½	102½
26 Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Can Nor P 5s 53	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
3 Cen St El 5½s 54	7½	7½	7½
9 Cen St El 5s 48	7½	7	7½
13 Chi Rv 5s 27 ct	55½	55¾	55½
1 Cities Ser 5s 66	86	86	86
16 Cities Ser 5s 58	77¾	77¾	77¾
16 Cities Ser 5s 50	77⅞	77¾	77⅞
11 Cit S P & L 5½s 49	75¾	75¼	75¾
16 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	75¾	75¼	75¾
1 Con GEL Ba 3¼s 71	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
14 Conn G&E 5s 56 A	85¼	85	85
2 Cudahy Pack 3¼s 55	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 East G&P 4s 56 A	83	82¾	83
26 Elec P&L 5s 2030	91½	90¾	90½
2 Fla P&L 5s 54	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Gen Pub S 5s 53	94	94	94
9 Geo P&L 5s 78	83½	83½	83½
9 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	91½	91½	91½
1 Hygrade F 6s 49 B	86¾	86½	86½
11 Ill P&L 5s 53	102⅝	102¼	102¼
4 Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	100½	100½	100½
19 Ind Svc 5s 50	80¼	79¾	80¼
8 Ind Svc 5s 63 A	80½	80	80½
4 Inters Pow 6s 52	41¼	40½	41¼
2 Inter Pow 5s 57	78⅞	78¾	78¾
5 JerCen Gas 5s 42st	46¼	45¼	46¼
3 Mengel Co 4½s 47	106	106	106
3 Midland Val 5s 43	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
9 Minn P&L 4½s 78	59¼	59¼	59¼
9 Miss P&L 5s 57	104½	104½	104½
5 Nebr Pow 4½s 81	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
14 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	108	108	108
20 N Eng G&E 5s 50	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 N Eng G&E 5s 48	81	80½	80½
7 N Eng G&E 5s 47	81	80¾	80¾
84 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	50¾	50½	50¾
48 N Eng Pow 5s 48	81¾	80⅞	80⅞
10 NY & West Lt 4s2004	78¾	76½	76½
2 Ohio Pub Svc 4s62	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Okla Nat Gas 3¼s55	109½	109¼	109½
7 Pen Cen P&L 4½s77	107	107	107
2 Pub Sv Ind 4s '68 A	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	108½	108½	108½
1 Scullin Stl 3s 51	103¼	102¼	102¼
2 Shaw W&P 4½s '67 A	80	80	80
1 So Calif Ed 3s '65	100	100	100
2 So Ind Ry 4s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 Spalding 5s 47	56	56	56
38 Stand G & E 6s 48 st	60	60	60
11 Stand G & E 6s 48	61¾	61½	61¾
16 StandG & E 6s 51	61¾	61¾	61¾
9 Stand G & E 6s 57	61¾	61¼	61¾
7 Stand G & E 6s 66	61¾	61½	61¾
3 Stand P & L 6s 57	61¾	61½	61¾
3 Ex-Cl S 5s 60	61½	61½	61½
2 Tex P & L 5s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Tide Wat P 5s 79A	107	107	107
13 Twin CRT 5½s 52A	93	93	93
2 Unit L & Ry 6½s 52	94½	94½	94½
8 Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	96	94¾	94¾
4 Cauca Val 7s 48	4¾	5	5

Total bond sales today (estimated) $726,000; year ago $549,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (vw) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.28⅛	1.27⅜	1.28⅜	1.28¼
Minneapolis	1.21⅛	1.21	1.21¼	1.21¼
Kansas City	1.22⅜	1.21⅛	1.21⅜	1.22⅜
Winnipeg	.81¼	.81	.81¼	.80⅝
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.31⅝	1.30⅞	1.31⅝	1.31⅜
Minneapolis	1.25¼	1.24⅜	1.25⅛	1.25⅛
Kansas City	1.25	1.24⅛	1.24⅞	1.24⅞
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.32⅛	1.31⅜	1.32⅛	1.32
Minneapolis			1.28½	1.27¼
Dec. Corn				
Chicago	.86½	.86⅛	.86⅜	.86⅜
Kansas City	.82⅝	.82⅛	.82⅝	.82½
May Corn				
Chicago	.90¾	.90¾	.90½	.90⅝
Kansas City	....	....	.86¾	.87
Dec. Oats				
Chicago	.52½	.52¼	.52½	.52⅛
Minneapolis	.47⅞	.47⅝	.47⅞	.47½
Winnipeg	.44⅝	.44⅛	.44½	.44⅛
Rye, Chicago				
Dec.	.73⅛	.72¼	.73	.72⅝
May	.78⅛	.78	.78¾	.78½

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	17.97	18.03	17.94	18.03	18.05
December	18.28	18.37	18.24	18.33	18.37
March	18.50	18.58	18.46	18.53	18.56
May	18.61	18.68	18.58	18.64	18.65
July	18.68	18.75	18.66	18.75	18.75
Spot	19.56				

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct	....	....	....	12.90	12.90
Dec	....	....	....	12.90	12.90
Jan	....	....	....	12.90	12.90

Soybeans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	1.67	1.67¼	1.66⅞	1.67¼	1.67¼
December	1.68¼	....	....	1.68⅛	1.68⅛

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	....	....	....	6.45b	6.45
December	....	....	....	6.50b	6.50
March	....	....	....	6.60b	6.60
May	....	....	....	6.63b	6.63
Sales-Bid.					

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March				5.85b	5.85
Sales-Bid.				5.80b	5.85

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	43.38	43.50	43.18	43.36	43.38
November	43.48	43.62	43.32	43.50	43.48
January	43.60	43.68	43.42	43.64	43.48
March		43.80	43.54	43.72	43.56
Eggs					
October	35.60	35.60	35.35	35.10n	34.50
November	35.60	35.60	35.60	35.60	35.45
December	35.60	35.60	35.55	35.60	35.60
January		35.60	35.55	35.60	35.45
Potatoes					
May	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.61
June	1.55	1.57	1.55	1.55	1.54
Onion					
May	1.61	1.67	1.61	1.61	1.60

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Press, Fenner & Beane; by cocoa, wool by J. R. Stacy & Co.; for eggs, potatoes by J. L. Flagg. All prices as per pound unless otherwise noted.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Astna-Standard Engineering	6⅞	8¾
American Barge Line Co	8½	9½
American Hardware Co.	21½	23¾
American Manufacturing	22	25
American Manufac 5 pf	77	82
American Wringer Co	3¾	4¾
†Amoskeag Company	19¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	65¾	..
Appleton Company	29¾	32½
Appleton Company 7 pf	106½	..
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3¾
Arlington Mills	40	41¾
Arnold Print Works	5Z	6¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	84¾	87½
Automobile Banking Corp A	¾	1½
Automobile Banking $1.80 pf	12½	13¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21	23½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	106	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	9½	10¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	86¾	..
Bird & Son Inc $ pf	98¾	..
Boston Wharf Company	17⅜	19½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	27¼	29¾
Brown Co	1	1½
Brown Co pf	18¾	19½
Campbell A S Co Inc	4¼	5¼
Central Railway Signal A	29½	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	26⅝	28½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	10⅞	12¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	13½	18
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	19½	21¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22	24½
Draper Corporation	87½	91¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14⅞	16¾
Eastern Corporation	3¾	4¾
Eastern Corporation pf	15¾	17¾
Exolon Co	7⅞	9½
Family Loan Society Inc	11½	13¾
Family Loan Society pf A	23	25½
Food Fair Stores Inc	38¾	..
Fruit of the Loom	8⅝	10¼
General Fire Extinguisher	12¾	13¾
Genera lMachinery	27	29½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10¾	12
Goodall Worsted Company	15½	18¾
Graton & Knight Co	8½	9¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	77¾	82
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¾	32½
Great Northern Paper Co	27	29½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	92	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 ev pf	19	21
Harrington & Richardson	107	..
Heywood-Wakefield Co	85½	90½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	39¾	32½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14¾	16¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26½
International Machine Tool	20½	22¾
Keith George E Co	7¾	8¾
Kendall Company	16¾	..
Kennedy's Inc pf	7¼	8¼
Landers Frary & Clark	14½	16¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	25¾	28
Lincoln Stores 7	19	21
Ludlow Mfg Associates	107	..
Marathon Paper Mills	85½	90½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	29¾	32¾
Merck & Co	46	49¼
Merck & Co 4¼ pf	24¾	27¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	107¾	112¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	15¾	18¾
†Metal & Thermit Corp	66¾	71¾
Millers Falls Company	17	20
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8	9½
Nashawena Mills	3¾	4¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	11¾	13¾
Nashua Manufacturing Co	47¾	51¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	16¾	18¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	45¼	51
National Chemical & Mfg	15¾	17½
National Shirt Shops	5¾	6¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	6	7¾
	43¾	47½

	Bid	Asked
Newmarket Manufac Co	40¼	43½
Nicholson File Company	28½	31¼
Nonquitt Mills	21½	25
Ohio Finance	10¾	12
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	30¾	32¾
Parker Appliance	11¾	13½
Plymouth Cordage Company	98¼	103½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	25¾	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W pf	64	..
RemingtonArms Co Inc	29¾	32½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	3¼	3¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	18½	20
Sagamore Manufacturinng Co	20¾	22¾
Sanford Mills	41¾	..
Submarine Signal Co	22¾	24¾
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	23½	26¾
Tampax Inc	43	45½
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3¼
United Elastic Corp	3¾	3¾
U S Envelope Company	9	10¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	45¾	49½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	99½	104½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	31	38¼
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	19	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	83	..
Warner & Swasey Co	18¾	21
West Point Manufacturing	13¾	14¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	34¼	37¼
†—Ex-dividend	14¾	15¾

†—Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	103	105
Cent Maine Power	4	1956	100	..
Florida Pub Ser	3½	1966	104½	106½
Green Mtn Power	4	1955	103	104
Keystone Public Ser	3¾	1963	97	99
Miss River Pr	5	1978	104	..
Narragansett El	5	1947	103½	..
P S of N H ser D	3½	1968	109½	111½
Savannah El & Pr	3¾	1960	107	..
Springfield G & El	5	1956	105	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	101	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	106¼	..

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	92½	98½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	80½	85
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	84½	89½
Cen Illinois Public Ser $6 pf	52¾	56½
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	98	101
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	78	83
General Water G&E $3 pf	22¾

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE (Continued)

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
These Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS

685 Centre St., Newton Las 0084
Gowns at Brookline 1301 Beacon Street Cen. 2099

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Trowbridge 5676. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily.
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Knit-tex Topcoats
For Men
$37.50

HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
in Harvard Square
- Fresh Native Broilers
- Tobin's Ham and Bacon
- Fresh Eggs Received Daily

EGAN'S MARKET
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Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Buy your Christmas Cards early
JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING

KENNEY'S JEWELRY and GIFT SHOP
844 Mass. Ave. Phone Tro. 3636

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Now Owned and Operated by C. B. GOODWIN
Offer Home Cooked Foods at Their Best
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"Back-to-School" Clothes—Girls' and Boys'
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McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
ESTABLISHED 1877

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Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

S. ODE DINNER SETS
All Open Stock Patterns
20-Piece Starter Sets from $17.35 up
Finer Diamonds **RICE & CO.** Silver
F. W. RICE
250 MAIN STREET

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
North Leominster
Milk Deliveries Every Other Day. Cream, Eggs

Watson's Market
for Quality and Service
214 PEARL STREET TEL. 2946

FRAMINGHAM

Warren E. Henderson
WALK-OVER SHOES
20 UNION AVENUE FRAMINGHAM, MASS.
Tel. Conn. FRAM. 6306

KERWIN'S X-RAY SHOE STORES
FRAMINGHAM at Allen's Dept. Store Concord St.
NATICK 20 Main St. Next to Trust Co.
"Enna Jettick" for Women
"Bostonians" for Men

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

FLORSHEIM SHOES
"For the Man Who Cares"

H. E. HAMILTON CO.
250 Main Street, Greenfield

Mallory Hats

FARR & WILLARD
Mansion House Block, Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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COATS
at the old ceiling prices.

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D. J. ATWOOD, Grocer
421 MAIN STREET TEL. 980

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
We advise you to buy your Anti-Freeze now. Supply may be limited.
Mobilgas
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310

Console Radios
Record Player Combinations
Table Models from $12.95 up
W. H. CRANTON TIRE CO.
14 Water Street Tel. 248

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
Interior Designer
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Take No Chances
Shop Now for Your
Hart Schaffner & Marx Suit and Overcoat
GERROS' MEN'S SHOP
Haverhill, Mass.

HINGHAM

We have a full line of Christmas Merchandise for Sailors and Soldiers
Final closing date for boys in Foreign Service is October 31
DYKEMANS DRUG STORES
Hingham 0360 1277
At the Center At the Square

HOLYOKE

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule
To use Whiting's Fuel"
COAL—OIL—COKE

Pick Your Favorite Styles Here!
Smart, New, Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
320 PARK STREET

A. T. GALLUP, Inc.
Men's Clothing
302 High St., Holyoke, Mass.

Vorse Lastex Girdles—4-way stretch—$5.00
Le Gant Lastex Girdles—$4.50 Sizes 25 to 30
Nylon Girdles—very lovely $5.00—$6.50—$10.00
THE LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

LAWRENCE

JUNKINS CANDY STORE
Homemade Candies
Try Our Fall Specials
577 Essex St., next to the Waldorf

Take Mr. Babson's advice and buy sweaters now at
Earlington's SWEATERS
Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Crossword Quiz Answers

M	I	L	T	O	N		S	T	U	B
E		E	E	L		B	A	H		A
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C		E	S	S		S	E	T		N
B	U	L	K		V	E	R	S	E	S

LAWRENCE (Staten Island)

Fashions for College or Career in Cherry & Webb's College Shop
2nd Floor

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 Mass. Avenue LEX. 0064
Christmas Merchandise now being displayed
BUY AND MAIL EARLY

THE PAUL REVERE SHOP
1837 MASS. AVENUE
Exclusive in Lexington
Cape Cod Hand Woven Tie $1.50
The Store With the Blue Awning

DURAND'S
For Sunday Dinner Dessert
Durand's Ice Cream, 70c quart
Store Hours: Sunday 12 noon to 10 p. m. Week Days: 9:30 a. m. to 11:15 p. m.

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollard's
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.
Continuing Until Saturday Evening at 9
Store-Wide
HARVEST SALE

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

LYNN

Armco Mills—Full 4 Pounds
BLANKETS
Large block plaids in rich colorings. Deep soft nap. Ribbon binding in matching color. Perfect pairs! SAVE $1.00.
Reg. $4.98 Value **$3.98** pr.
Goddard Bros
Market Street LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

Visit Our
"CANTEEN"
Gifts for the men and women in the service.
"The Canteen," Street Floor
T. W. ROGERS CO.
Union Street, Lynn, Mass.

Paper and Ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington Street, Lynn
LY 3-4956

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7700. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 3 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DON'T MISS THE BOAT . . .
Gifts for your boys abroad should be chosen now—
Mailed between Oct. 1st and Nov. 15th

JOSLIN'S
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
For Armed Forces Abroad must be mailed before OCTOBER 31st
Large assortment of Shaving Creams, Brushes, Razor Blades, Toilet Articles, and Soaps; also Stationery, etc.
MORGAN'S PHARMACY
140 PLEASANT ST. MALDEN 0480
Established 1869 Tel. Malden 0097

THE NORFOLK PRESS
D. F. Sweeney, Founder and Treasurer
Job Printers, Stationers
482 MAIN STREET
To the Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Your yellow slips are appreciated. Thank you for your patronage!
FACTORY OUTLET STORE
260 Pleasant Street Malden
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

MARLBORO

BOND'S MARKET
"An Excellent Place to Trade"
CHOICE MEATS—FISH
FRUIT—VEGETABLES
GROCERIES
Bread and Pastry from Our Own Bakery
For Your Valuables
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Silver Storage
MIDDLESEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
CAMBRIDGE · EVERETT · MALDEN · STONEHAM
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MEDFORD

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Cleansers THE GOOD ONE Launderers
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 2310

Cleansing, Repairing and Pressing for Men and Women. Called For and Delivered
Tel. Mystic 5060
O'BRIEN'S
Opp. Medford Thea.

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Up to 16 Square Yards
GOLD SEAL CONGOLEUM
Laid Free to Your Floor!
$11.84
$1 Week
Beautiful New Patterns. Long Wearing Finish. Easily Cleaned.

RUDERMAN'S
66 High St. Medford 42 Ferry St. Malden 544 Main St. Melrose

Wood & Metal Furniture Co.
EARLE G. STEELE, Proprietor
"Good Furniture to Homes and Hotels Since 1914"
Reading REA. 1450

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

Flowers for Every Occasion
Say it with Flowers
Melrose Florist Co.
PHONE MEL. 1628 · 245 W. WYOMING

"PRIOR"
the Haberdasher
Stetson Stratoliner $7.50
Others $3.50 to $8.50
Tel. 2613-J 517 Main Street

PHONE YOUR ORDERS
MEL. 4200-1-2-3
ANDREWS' MARKET
Phone Orders Friday for Early Saturday Delivery. 510 Main St.

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
847 MAIN STREET

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1000 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

ENJOY THE FOODS AT
Gulf Hill Parlors
LUNCHEONS — DINNERS
AFTERNOON TEA
Delicious Fancy Pastries
806 Pleasant St. (Opp. the Library)
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
SWANSEA STATION—
Route 6, Providence Highway
MATTAPOISETT STATION
Route 6, Cape Highway
Ice Creams, all flavors—Sandwiches
Open April until October

Dairy Lunch Room
Open All Year
GRADE A MILK
BUTTERMILK
HEAVY CREAM
ICE CREAM
GULF RD., SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MASS.

TABER'S, Inc.
Central Market & Grocery
ESTABLISHED 1887
Serving Greater New Bedford over the years has been our pleasure. As in the two past wars so in the present war, we strive to present the best Foods for your Table that are obtainable.
GEORGE S. TABER, Proprietor
254-258 Union Street

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
Sand and Gravel Cinders
Second-hand Lumber
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Geo. S. Noden & Sons
Painting—Decorating—Glazing
Ceilings Kalsomined—Paper Hanging
Floors Refinished
BIG. 2950 Shop: WAT. 2950-5206 22 Nonantum Pl.

NEWTONVILLE

Furniture insurance protects all household contents. Are yours protected against fire? If not, see us today.
ALFRED E. FULLER
Your Insurance Counselor
46 Austin Street, Newtonville, Mass. Bigelow 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

White Rose
PINK GRAPEFRUIT JUICE
46-oz. can 31c
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Skilsaw Electric Tools
Budgit Hoists — American Reductions — Gates V Belt Drives—Westinghouse Lamps —Minneapolis Honeywell Controls.
ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors 63 Eagle St.

Perhaps with the conservation of gasoline and tires you are unable to come to Pittsfield. So, let
ENGLAND BROS.
Personal Shopper, Miss Ann Sterling, do your shopping for you.
WRITE OR PHONE 2-5611

"Have Them Cleaned Right"
SHALETT
Cleaners and Dyers
702 North Street Tel. 5475

Looking for a Job? A House? An Apartment? Repair Service? A Used Refrigerator? An Antique?
FIND IT
Through the Classified Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor
GIVES RATES AND INFORMATION
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

"Good Furniture"
Two words that explain why people come to this store when they want to beautify their homes.
RICE AND KELLY, Inc.
W. F. Garrity
285 North Street Tel. 2-1574

Luxury Furred
SHAGMOORS
—at but a little more than cloth coat prices. Exclusively at
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

BESSE-CLARKE
The Store for Men and Boys
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
Florsheim and Wright Arch Preserver Shoes—Shirtcraft Shirts—Interwoven Hose
273 NORTH STREET TEL. 7361

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 6761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT
5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
300 QUINCY AVENUE 37 TEMPLE STREET

Headquarters for Your
ARROW SHIRTS
- MASCULINE STYLE
- NEAT DESIGNS
- WANTED PLAIN TONES

REMICK'S

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

Stetson Hats
$5.00 • $20.00
TALBOT-QUINCY CO.
Quincy Square

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL • COKE • LUMBER
Phone 0126, Reading, Mass.

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home.
Telephone Stoneham 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1508

SALEM

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
EDWARDS
$5 TO $6.50 134 Essex Street Salem

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3087. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Star Market Co.
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you choose to shop—we have the lowest prices every single day of the week!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

STOUGHTON

Buy Direct from the Maker
Save Money on Your
SUITS, TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS
Nasher Manufacturing Company
On Cushing St., near Stoughton St. Stoughton, Mass. Just off Routes 27 and 139
Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

WALTHAM

STETSON HATS
$5 $6.50 $8.50
A good place to buy good clothes
429 Moody St., Wal. 1334
GEO. I. KELLY

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WELLESLEY

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL • COKE • WOOD • FUEL OILS
LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT • GASOLINE • GRAIN
FERTILIZER
WELLESLEY 1530
1876 **F. DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1940

Star Market Co.
Save Tires, Gas, Money!
We deliver and give charge privileges at the lowest super-market prices, on every nationally known brand!
583 WASHINGTON ST. WEL. 2820

WELLESLEY HILLS

Preserving Jars and Jelly Jars for Fall Canning
R. V. Yeomans Hardware
Wellesley Hills Sq. Tel. WEL. 2566

WEYMOUTH

Mrs. Phyllis Maddox
AVON
will bring fine Avon cosmetics to the privacy of your home for your leisurely selection.
PHONE WEY. 0112-M
30 Sunrise Drive

WINTHROP

DEROO'S
ELECTRIC & RADIO SHOP
10 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 0176
Abbott L. Deroo, Prop.
RCA
Home and Auto Radio Sales and Service
Licensed Electrical Contracting and Repairing

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
NEW ENGLAND COKE
FUEL OILS
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new, 70/-. Post or call, RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 15, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7348.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

LARGE WARDROBE and chest of drawers (valued at £25.0.0d. for the two); also mahogany bookcase with sliding door cupboard and glass sliding doors—insured for £25. Can be viewed by appointment, Esher, Surrey. Box W-1663, BCM/CSM London, W.C.1.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED—Small furnished house for lady with two children in safe area, preferably Surrey, Bucks or Berks. MRS. S. FAWCUS, Island of Shuna, Arduaine, Oban, Argyll, Scotland.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave. Hounslow Tel. Hounslow 0264

WANTED TO BUY

AFTER THE WAR your Home Movie Projector will soon be out of date. We pay top prices for 16mm. Talkies, 8, 9.5 and 16mm. Home Movie Projectors; Leica, Contax and other modern roll film cameras and enlargers are still urgently wanted—will you release yours? — WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 127, New Bond Street, London, W.1.

England

BATH

FOR DYEING and CLEANING
send it to
Brooks'
ARGYLE ST., BATH

L. B. YOUNG LTD.
SHOE SPECIALIST
6, Argyle Street, Bath
STYLE with COMFORT

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

WHITE BROS.
Builders and Decorators
SANITARY, ELECTRICAL and HOTWATER ENGINEERS
20 Sackville Rd. Works, Turkey Rd.
Phone Bexhill 197

BOURNEMOUTH

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen
THE QUADRANT TEL. 207

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HASTINGS TUNBRIDGE WELLS EASTBOURNE LEWES TROWB.
HAILSHAM BOGNOR SOUTHAMPTON WEYMOUTH BATH WINCHESTER

Tarrants
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6780—6781

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd.
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 80 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2618

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
3 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

Eileen Hitchcock
286 Old Christchurch Rd. The Lansdowne
FLORIST
Lovely Flowers and Choice Fruit
Local Grown Vegetable Produce
Fresh Daily
Tel. Bournemouth 2196

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS'
BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 5011

RELIANCE LAUNDRY, Ltd.
Paisley Road
Phone Southbourne 100
Twice a Week 1 From Your Door

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

BRIGHTON and HOVE

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON
Tel. HOVE 5003
GREGORY & SMITH LTD.
121, Western Road, Brighton 1
for
Coal, Coke and Boiler Fuel

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24438
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms Clifton. Phone 26787

Jolly & Son Ltd.
(Late College Green)
62/64 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8 Tel. 36406
The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY

BROMLEY

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's HOSIERS and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
18 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1344

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND
CAMBERLEY
PHONE CAMBERLEY 1378 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road
CANTERBURY
S.W.Bligh
Consult us for Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 2068-9
CHELTENHAM
BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street
Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture
FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733
CROYDON PURLEY and District
The Best Obtainable
COALS and BOILER FUELS
supplied by
T. S. & C. PARRY
6 Station Approach, East Croydon
Phone Croydon 1389
Phone Croydon 1126-7
W. D. HAYWARD
Printer and Stationer
46, George St., 11 and 12, Park St., Croydon
Printing Orders of every description executed at very short notice
EXETER
ACKROYD'S
The People's Drapers
EXETER
Phone 3402
KINGSTON and SURBITON
Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
Tudor Restaurant
Loose Covers and Curtain Makers
Furniture and Furnishings
Kingston 1001
LEICESTER
Woolland Silk Dress Fabrics
GEE NEPHEW
MARKET PLACE LEICESTER
THE OUTFITTERS FOR GENTLEMEN OF TASTE
Knight's of Leicester
UNIVERSITY OUTFITTERS
Agents for Burberry & Jaeger
Under Grand Hotel, Leicester
OXFORD
Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store
PAIGNTON
G. A. NORTON
Foot Fitting Specialist
23 Palace Avenue, Paignton
Phone 5636
A. P. Blackbeard
EXPERT FOOT FITTER
286, Torquay Road
Preston, Paignton Tel. 82364
Boots and Shoes Made to Order
A. E. Doy Ltd
GROCER and BUTCHER
Hyde Road Corner
PAIGNTON
The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY and SERVICE"
PLYMOUTH
Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH
POOLE and District
Walters & Co.
(GARRETTONS) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

ENGLAND
PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA
Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
22-26, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
252, 254, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
36, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing
RICHMOND and District
Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday
Repairs!
Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Specialists
76 Sheen Road
RICHMOND
SUTTON COLDFIELD
Linda Holland Ltd.
HATS GOWNS
COATS FURS
44 Birmingham Road
Tel. Sutton 5327
O. M. WESTWOOD
34, Birmingham Road Phone 1779
Also at 36A, High Street Phone 1461
and 30 High Street Phone 1866
Permanent Waving
MACDONALD (Pure Steam System)
OLGAARD (Basket System)
JAMAL (Steam System)
SUTTON—Surrey
F. BUCKLEY
High Class Baker and Pastry Cook
37, Upper High St., EPSOM
1, Church Parade, High Street, BANSTEAD
For Happy Christmas Shopping
Go to
SHINNERS
of SUTTON
WOOTTEN BROS.
Stylists of Millinery
Housecoats, Knitwear & Lingerie
Exclusive Selection
26, Grove Road Ph. Vigilant 3054
TORQUAY
Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10
BENDLE BROS.
Printers—Stationers
15-16, George Street, Torquay
(Behind 62 Fleet Street)
Tel. 2481
WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
WINTER COATS and FURS
4a, 5, 6 Strand, Torquay Tel. 4314
For Everything ELECTRICAL
Refrigeration Specialists
SYDNEY TRUSCOTT LTD.
45, Fleet Street, Torquay Phone 3469
Bathes
Original "Devonshire Violets"
Perfumes and Toilet Requisites
Kodak Specialities. Films developed
34 FLEET STREET, TORQUAY. Ph. 2084
Also at Paignton and Newquay
J. F. ROCKHEY, LTD.
Torquay and Newton Abbot
Fashion Specialists and General Drapers
A visit would be appreciated.
TELEPHONE 2266
TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Expert Shoe Fitters
JOHN E. ALLEN LTD.
68, Mount Pleasant and 23, High Street
Fashion Drapers
Home Linens and Dress Fabrics
Phone 2525 Waymarks Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells
Wales
CARDIFF
Portfound Bros. LTD.
PARK HALL BLDGS., CARDIFF
QUALITY Peerless SHOES

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

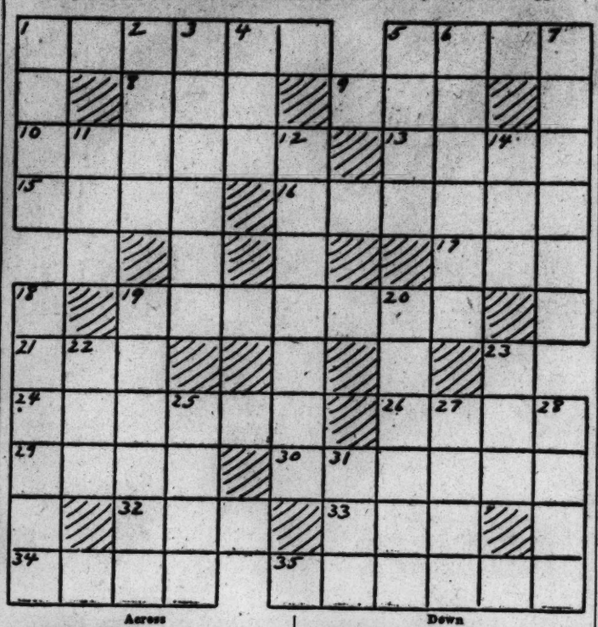
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

ANIMALS are such agreeable friends —they ask no questions, they pass no criticisms.—GEORGE ELIOT

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who said: "They also serve who only stand and wait"?
5—What is reserved-seat coupon of a theater ticket?
8—Snakelike fish is what?
9—What exclamation expresses contempt?
10—Who is titular hero of a Sterne novel?
12—What Dickens character works as a doll's dressmaker?
15—What is high pommel of a saddle?
16—Who is mother of Elsie in Longfellow's "Golden Legend"?
17—Adult male.
19—Hebrides are what?
21—Manitowoc is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
24—What is poetic name of Nova Scotia?
26—Who was father of Shem?
27—To forbid approach to.
30—What operatic singer chose her name after a State of U. S.?
32—What is a suffix used to form feminine nouns?
33—Moist.
34—What is a heavy ship of clumsy build?
35—Diazeas are what?

Down

1—What is one of openings or spaces in a sieve?
2—What English humorist wrote of a "Moppsikon Floppsikon bear"?
3—A service court is used in what sport?
4—Ancient.
5—Maxims are what?
6—What place is scene of much of action of "Auld Licht Idylls"?
7—What tropical plant is grown for its fruit, fiber, and foliage?
11—Coal scuttle is what?
12—What peninsula forms point of division between Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea?
14—What is highest note of the gamut?
18—What is a collection of samples issued by a single manufacturer?
19—Who is heroine of "East Lynne"?
20—What U. S. State capital lies about one mile above sea level?
22—What is a city of Peru?
23—Possessed.
25—What is darker part of twilight or of dawn?
27—What grain crop is chiefly used as food for horses?
28—Who is Dame Brinker's son in a well-known children's tale?
31—Female sheep.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Just an Incident

Los Angeles

At a time when the value of human life seems so little regarded among certain peoples, it is encouraging to know that there are still places where the hearts of men are stirred by innocent helplessness.

A crowd had gathered around a tall palm tree, upturned faces registering sympathy and concern. In the uppermost fronds of the tree a cat wailed plaintively. It had been there for eight days without food or water.

Hearing of the cat's plight, the city editor of one of the local newspapers sent a reporter to the scene, instructing him to hire a tree-climbing expert. The tree climber buckled on his spikes, hooked his safety belt around the trunk, and climbed to the rescue.

"The joyous purring of that cat was the biggest pay I ever received for a job," the young tree climber said when his task was finished. "It was the most expressive 'thank you' I ever received."

As each onlooker went his way, that day seemed a little brighter for the glad ending to the rescue drama, and the next day newspaper photographs of the smiling rescuer and the happy cat provided welcome relief from the war stories that surrounded it.

Daily Anecdote

The Rehearsal

Several ladies obtained entrance to the hall where Hans von Bülow was at one time conducting an orchestral rehearsal and prepared to hear a free concert.

When Bülow, who disliked rehearsal audiences, saw that the ladies were waiting for him to proceed, he turned to the orchestra, saying: "We will have a rehearsal of the fagott parts first." Now the fagotts (i. e., bassoons) had not a note until after thirty-two measures of rests, but he gravely beat the time for the thirty-two measures. The fagott players sounded a few notes and then came sixty-four measures of silence, Bülow all the while beating the time. Before the end of this passage of silence rather than music, the audience had had enough, and had taken flight. When the shrewd conductor saw them depart he stopped practicing rests and set his orchestra to work.

Plastics in War

Experimentation is being conducted to develop plastics which can replace hard brass and aluminum in artillery ammunition; among other properties, such plastics will have to possess a tensile strength of approximately 40,000 pounds per square inch.

In Lighter Vein

Detour, Gals

Lassie, if you seek romance,
Washington is not your chance,
Girls to men, in Washington,
Run in ratio six to one,
And the men are either wedded
Or goshawfully swell-headed.
Though your beauty's won you fame
Here, you're just another dame.
Seldom, in the Capital,
Will you meet a chap at all,
Lassie, give this town the go-by;
If you're looking for a beau buy
Tickets to some other sod
Where the odds are not so odd.
—Berton Braley in Nation's Business.

Not That Important

A short while after he became Prime Minister, Winston Churchill visited some friends in the west side of London. He was scheduled to make an address that evening.

It was already dark when he left and he feared that he might be late for the broadcast. Rushing over to a cab that was parked at the curb, he told the driver to take him to the broadcasting station.

"Sorry, but I can't take you that far," said the cabby, not recognizing his distinguished fare.

"Why not?" asked the Prime Minister.

"Mr. Churchill is broadcasting in a little while. I'm going home to tune in. I wouldn't miss his speech for the world."

Mr. Churchill was so flattered by this that he handed the man a pound note. At the sight of this, the driver's eyes almost popped out of his head.

"Hop right in!" he exclaimed, starting the motor. "Churchill ain't that important!"

—Milwaukee Journal

Brevities

Punch ©: An ornithologist says he has made a study of birds for many years but has never solved the mystery of why a heron stands on one foot. Well, if it lifted both it would fall down.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: It is said that around 350 common plants contain rubber. In fact, rubber seems to be in every kind of plant except a manufacturing one.

FACTS
FIGURES
THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS ARE TREELESS, ROCK-BOUND, VOLCANO-STUDDED MOUNTAIN TOPS PROTRUDING FROM THE SEA.
A DOZEN EGGS DEHYDRATED CAN BE SQUEEZED INTO A TWO-SQUARE-INCH PACKAGE.
IT'S A FACT
TRAFFIC VIOLATORS IN BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, HAVE THEIR LICENSE PLATES HAMMERED. THEY ARE RETURNED AFTER SETTLING WITH THE JUDGE.
BUY WAR STAMPS AND BONDS.
THE CALL OF A CRICKET CAN BE HEARD FOR A MILE.

Our War Effort

If you want to see the United Nations win, then don't just sit in the bleachers and throw pop bottles. Those who give the most get the most.

—Wendell L. Willkie

Every day we are wasting enough rubber to re-cap 200,000 tires, and wasting it in driving that makes not one single contribution to the war effort. That is a waste that can lick us in the type of fight we are in unless we cut it out right now.

Leon Henderson
United States OPA Administrator.

The power of the free peoples of the world is gathering in England and in Scotland and the North of Ireland for the blow which will destroy their enemies in Europe and leave their enemies in Africa and in the East to fight a hopeless war unaided. Already the airfields of England and of Scotland have become airfields of attack and not defense.

Archibald MacLeish
U. S. Librarian of Congress.

Did You Ever Wonder

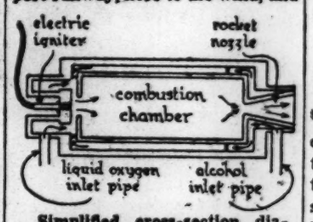
How Rockets Can Help Some Bombers to Take-off?

It has long been known that, once in the air, a bombing plane can fly with much heavier loads than their unassisted engines and propellers could possibly enable them to lift from the ground.

From a military standpoint, overloads are most desirable. An extra ton of gasoline, for example, would increase the range of the bomber's forties into enemy territory. An extra ton of high explosives might spell the difference between success and failure in a demolition mission.

Both the British and the Germans have developed bombers "equipped for assisted takeoffs." One type of such assistance involves twin rockets, one under each wing, which serve as auxiliary power plants to deliver a tremendous surge of extra power during the bomber's struggle to win free of the earth.

A bomber so equipped is wheeled into position on the airport runway, nose to the wind, and

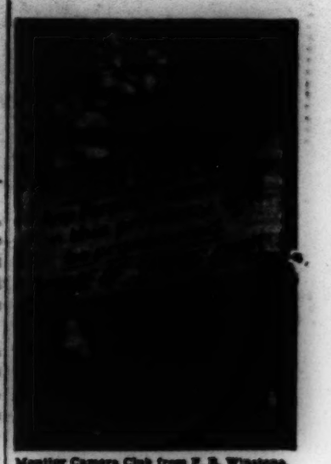


Simplified cross-section diagram of rocket using liquid fuel.

the motors are thoroughly warmed. Next, the motors are opened up to full throttle, powerful brakes holding the straining bomber in check until the rockets are fired. At the instant of firing, the brakes are released and, between the tug of motors totaling thousands of horsepower and the thrust of rockets providing a propelling force of perhaps three thousand horsepower more, the bomber fairly leaps into the air as though fired from a catapult.

Climbing steeply (for the rockets continue to function only for about three minutes) the bomber retracts its landing gear and trims ship for ordinary motored flight. When the rocket blasts die out, the rocket cylinders are released from beneath the wings and drop free, relieving the plane of that much air drag and now-useless weight.

The action of the rocket is essentially the same as that in a skyrocket, except that the bomber propellant is a steel cylinder instead of made of cardboard, burning gasoline or alcohol in combination with liquid oxygen instead of powder, and is ignited electrically instead of by a match.
—W. P. Keasbey.



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Ominous

This sign, photographed near Bath, Somersetshire, gives trespassers fair warning.

A Verse for Today . . .

But the angel of the LORD *by night opened the prison doors, and brought them forth.*—ACTS 5:19.

NEWS ITEM— BUFFALO, N.Y. - CHEMISTS DISCOVER THAT VEGETABLES COOKED IN THE DARK WILL CONSERVE VITAL VITAMINS.

WHAT IS THIS - A BLACKOUT ?
NO! MOTHER'S CONSERVING VITAMINS
PUT THAT LIGHT OUT OR I'LL LOSE MY B-2
N-YA! N-YA! YOU CAN'T CATCH ME.
HERE YOU! GET BACK IN THE POT
ISN'T THIS GOING A LITTLE TOO FAR - HAVING TO EAT IN THE DARK TOO?
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Wheels Going Around* — By LE PELLEY

LET'S KEEP CLOSE TOGETHER .... BUT NOT TOO CLOSE .... !!
WE'RE RIGHT WITH YOU
I WISH THERE WEREN'T SO MANY SHADOWS !
WHAT'S THAT? I HEARD SOMETHING !
SO DID I
IT... IT SOUNDS LIKE... MACHINERY GOING...
RRRRR
I THINK WE OUGHT TO FIND OUT ABOUT IT!
SO DO I.... LET'S YOU GO LOOK !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*On Second Thought Why Should It Bother Her?* — By RODGERS

Ho-hum!
I was all yawns this morning-
I'm not used to this staying out all night, I guess-
I certainly don't see how Sponge "gets away" with it night after night!
Or do I?
?

The Adventures of Waddles—*One Lesson Should Be Enough* — By THE HAGERS

I found Jack Spoonbill up a tree. "I'm learning how to prune," said he.

"A correspondence course I took." He sawed a branch that sagged and shook.

A piercing crack, and down came Jack! He landed squarely on his back.

"My Lesson One I read clear through. I should have studied Lesson Two!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Hasty Pudding Taxes

Evidence accumulates that having spent the better part of a year in discussion and inconclusive argument, Congress is soon to pass a tax bill embodying few reforms, producing inadequate revenues, and ineffectual as an anti-inflationary implement. Moreover, judging from the Senate Finance Committee's quick rejection of Senator Connally's wise proposal for a tax on the excess profits of individuals, it appears the tax bill is to be hurried through as a makeshift that will suffice only until next year when the whole disturbing drama can be re-enacted.

We were about to say that these months of talk have been an utter waste, but that is beyond the fact. The Treasury, for all its fumbling with expedients like the spending tax, has at least presented a good case for paying for as much of the war from current income as is possible. It is not wholly the Treasury's fault that the tax bill, as it now stands, will raise hardly more than a third of the year's $77,000,000,000 war costs.

Too, the long debate has brought to public notice the Ruml Plan for putting everybody on a pay-as-you-go status—a very wise step, we believe, when the roll of income-tax payers is expanded to include some 24,000,000 persons. Congressional leaders have thus been brought into a little closer appreciation of the need to fix taxes and collections into the home economics of the average American.

An instance of this is seen in the Finance Committee's approval of an amendment freezing social security taxes for 1943, instead of permitting them to double as originally planned. This will relieve workers and employers who will have their hands full with the new income taxes.

Still we had hoped for much more. We had looked for a tax policy that would stand for the duration, so folks could make long-range plans. We wanted pay-as-you-go. We wanted excessive war profits limited on wages as well as contracts. We wanted a brake on inflation.

The American people needed a substantial meat pie; they're getting a hasty pudding.

Asking Mr. Willkie

The second-front question is reported to have been put to Mr. Willkie many times since he arrived in Russia and to be the cause of coolness on the part of Russians toward their western allies. For Britain and the United States it is an embarrassing question. The Nazi propagandists know this and are making the most of such opportunity as it offers to sow distrust between Russia and the democracies.

Yet it may be that Mr. Stalin knows better than most of us—including his distinguished non-official visitor, Mr. Willkie—when to expect the opening of a second front. The Russian leader has never shown a want of realism. He can have entertained few illusions as to the likelihood of an immediate second front since the problems of supply have been known to him. And he must know as well as anyone that it is to the interest of Britain and the United States to launch a European invasion while his armies can still keep the Nazis busy to the east.

This interest, as well as the problems, are recognized in London and Washington. And American and British public opinion—formed necessarily without access to many facts which must base military decisions—shares the impatience of the Russian people. The peoples of all three countries expected action before it could be taken. They are still expecting it momentarily, and the statement by Lord Woolton that Britons must prepare for leaner days because food is to be diverted from the civilian market to supply offensive forces will heighten this expectation.

One embarrassing aspect of second-front questions is that if they could at any moment be answered in words to the delight of all concerned, it would be at that very moment that least should be said. Uninformed pressures for and speculations about British action against Madagascar gave the British Government some anxious moments last spring, for the expedition was already en route and even such comment as then appeared in the press might have aroused the enemy's suspicion.

What every statesman knows—and what peoples allied against the Axis may profitably remember if they would resist attempted inroads on their mutual confidence by Nazi propagandists—is that when the day for the second front has arrived neither Mr. Willkie nor any other United Nations spokesman will be advertising the fact.

Week End Overseas

Not so startling now as it would have seemed before the war is the trans-Atlantic passenger service foreseen by F. G. Miles, Managing Director of Phillips and Powis Aircraft, Ltd. He thinks an air trip of twelve hours between the United States and Europe, at a cost of eight pounds ten shillings, is a likely development.

The advantages to the traveler are immediately apparent. No morning hunt for a deck chair, on which some other passenger, disregarding the name, has fallen asleep. No need of relearning deck tennis or shuffleboard, or getting hardened to the mechanical camels in the gymnasium. No obligation to sing or play, or collect the charity money, at the ship's concert.

No walking back and forth, over the same deck space, for a week. No captain's dinner with paper hats and crackers to snap. No time for fellow-passengers to get their sea-legs and take one's snapshot in a beret or other unbecoming accessories.

That is, for those who can dispense with such things.

A Medal for Mediators

There is often a way out, though everything seems blocked. Some path to harmony turns up right along in labor disputes. The employer won't concede anything, the union sticks to its demands, trouble looms ahead—and then an idea appears that lets everybody go home and sleep.

One of the latest of such releases from strife came recently in the heading off of a great bus strike on the lines of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway. Company spokesmen were tough, and union leaders headstrong. Legally the management had a flawless case, but actually it was spotty. The labor side had such big holes in it that had the men walked out, to the great damage of war production in key plants, the union would have been sorely hurt. Yet the men had some justice in their demands.

On appeal of Governor Saltonstall, the union postponed its strike for a day. Then the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, together with the State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, made their final efforts for peaceful settlement. But both sides stood pat. Then suddenly the winning idea, which both sides could accept, showed up.

Happy solutions such as this usually don't come by accident. Generally they are the discoveries of men who make a profession of adjusting labor troubles. Theirs is a business of finding ways out of deadlocks. Federal and State conciliators never quit trying. A great deal of our industrial peace is supplied by their ingenious persistence.

These mediating officials generally don't get much recognition, though their trade is one of the most important in the country. For one thing, it takes a broad, keen, human and self-sacrificing sort of man—and there are some women, too—to harmonize labor disputes. As a rule that sort of person isn't nearly as much interested in himself as in his work.

Warning to John Barleycorn

Mayor La Guardia's warning to the liquor dealers that wartime is an occasion for less rather than more drinking should be heeded. The Mayor of New York is not a fanatic. He speaks the thoughts of many average Americans; the trade would be wise to listen.

But will those who profit from soldiers' and sailors' spendings over the bar do anything about it? They have set themselves up in business near camps and bases, and have lain in wait for boys on liberty and leave. They hire extra help and add special attractions on pay day. John Barleycorn's methods may have changed somewhat since the days when runners met the sailors at the gangplank and the soldiers at the barracks doors, but his aims are the same—debauchery and degradation prompted by greed.

What has been said about liquor and the armed forces is equally true of workers in war industry, and the beer and whisky sellers have not been slow to take advantage of the situation created by swollen pay envelopes and a great flow of new money.

"The decent people of the country," says Mr. La Guardia, "are not going to stand for debauchery."

It is an adage that he who would conquer nations must first conquer himself. Similarly if civilians expect the fighting forces to keep themselves clean and undefiled, might they not help to set an example?

Our Readers Say—

A Plea for Universal Service

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When this writer was discharged from the Sixty-Sixth Balloon Company in World War One, he, like thousands of others, returned to civil life bitterly resentful of the fact that while he had given up his business and his home to serve for $30 a month, thousands upon thousands of eligible men had contrived, with the sanction of the Government, to remain behind, enjoying all the pleasures and privileges of civilian life, and, in addition thereto, took advantage of the war, and the absence of men in the service, and by strikes, walkouts, and evasion by entering so-called war industries, made from $15 to $20 a day, while running around in silk shirts and automobiles.

For years, the American Legion has gone on record for the basic principle of universal service. This stand has been ignored.

When this war is over, millions of men, embittered by the Government's policy, or lack of one, will return to their homes, resentful and bitter in their knowledge that our Government has permitted the same situation to exist in this war that existed in the last one.

Officers now in the armed forces have informed me that they have, again and again, included in their reports to army headquarters, the resentful attitude of the men in the service, who are reading from day to day of men who, having given up nothing, are striking for higher and higher wages, and shorter hours, while they, in the service, are deprived of everything they have been accustomed to, and must soon be shipped to some foreign soil.

This situation is so manifestly unfair to the men in the service, and so apparently harmful to the morale of our armed forces, that neither those in the service, nor millions of civilians, can understand a continuation of this policy.

We have been drafting men. We are now going to draft dollars. This is as it should be, and both are necessary. But why should we not draft workers? The sacrifices of men drafted for work would in no way be comparable to those of a man drafted into the armed services. And yet, we hear nothing from any man in Congress concerning this matter; we hear nothing from the leaders of our Administration.

Men would join the armed forces more readily, and would fight more willingly and enthusiastically, if they knew that their Government was requiring that all men be treated equally—by enforcing universal service.

C. H. CRANDON

Miami, Fla.

"Steel for an Enemy"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is most gratifying to see the editorial, "Steel for an Enemy."

In less than nine months of war we have seen two great liners rendered useless to our war effort through carelessness. Fire's evil finger has changed the nearly commissioned Lafayette (Normandie) from a tremendous asset into a hulk and an engineering problem of gargantuan proportions.

This month the transport Wakefield burned at sea. Something like 1,600 lives were imperiled, providentially none lost. She, too, is now out of service and must be repaired at great cost in money, materials, and men.

First reports of both disasters blamed a cigarette for the conflagrations. Later versions changed the reports in each case (the billing for advertising of cigarettes is the largest in the country), yet the dispatches of PM's reporter and his experiences aboard the Lafayette prior to the fire told of promiscuous and careless smoking near inflammable material.

The so-called "inexpensive American luxury of a good cigarette" is something which the individual may or may not enjoy in this country, provided more basic interests are not intruded. However, where effectual crippling or sabotage of almost irreplaceable units of our now admittedly too small "bridge of ships" is involved, this alleged "luxury" is not "inexpensive," nor one we can indulge. The sabotage is not innocent—only ignorant.

Shouldn't there be official regulation or elimination of the "innocent" cigarette where great loss is threatened from its use?

FREDERICK JENCKS

New York

"Links in Inland Waterways"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We have seen the recent article in The Christian Science Monitor, "Links in Inland Waterways Urged by Chamber Official." Fine work.

The public knows practically nothing about one of the Nation's greatest assets, the Federal waterway system.

Without improved harbors, improved channels from the sea and lakes, and the improved river systems, our Navy and Merchant Marine could not exist, our railroads would not have the tremendous tonnage brought to or taken from them by ships—water terminals would be non-existent. The coastal terminal cities of today were made possible through the interchange of waterborne and rail commerce. Every water-way improvement increases the assets of the nation and benefits the people.

Without the low-cost transportation made possible by water-rail interchange of freight, a vast tonnage would never reach the railroads.

What a blessing it would be today if the Atlantic and Gulf Intracoastal waterways were deep and wide, if the proposed canals across New Jersey and Florida were complete. Then, this protected waterway system would extend from Boston to close to the Mexican border. Through it, tankers and barges, destroyers and other light draft naval vessels could navigate safely.

Water-rail transport is the keystone of our national economy. In wartime it is that and more; it is the assurance of the continuance of American democracy.

S. WILLSON RICHARDS, Editor
The Marine News

New York

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Something Will Have to Be Done About It

Londoners Cordial to the Yanks

Britain in Wartime

By Richard Lee Strout

LONDON

Just where the overhead tracks of the New Haven railway enter upper Manhattan before finally diving underground on the way to Grand Central Station, you get a scene so typical of America that I recall it vividly now, 3,000 miles away.

You get quick flashes of tenement backyards with clotheslines hung between fire escapes, and a split second later, you see the front streets of the same block with a ragged tree or two on them, half-strangled by automobile fumes.

I looked down on those slum streets just before coming to Britain, and there was one thing I remember. Many of the streets had wires strung across at the third-story level with flags on them. In the center of the block was a bigger banner with printing on it, "God Bless Our Soldiers," "God Bless Our Brave Boys," "Our Brave Soldiers," or something like that.

Every time they look up, the people on those congested New York streets think of absent sons or brothers. That was the last glimpse I had of New York before we rushed into the depths leading to Grand Central.

But it came back to me suddenly, just the other day, because I saw two familiar uniforms in Trafalgar Square. Right behind them was the Nelson Monument, with a big war-bond poster on its base. All around was an English crowd, civilians, soldiers, and women in uniforms. There was no mistake about these two.

"Say, mister," said one of them as I came up, "could you tell us how to get to Buckingham Palace?"

* * *

It was rasping New York-ese, and never sounded so grateful to my ears before. I couldn't help myself.

"Hi-ya, buddy!" I responded. "I'm one, too."

"Naw! No kidding," said the first. "No kidding!" said the second.

"It's the real McCoy," I said, giving the countersign. We shook hands. After due formalities I asked how they were getting on.

They were getting on all right. They were making out okay. There were queer things in England, of course.

"It's the way they talk," said the shorter one, confidentially. "It gets me."

"Oh, you'll get used to it."

"Get used to it? Gee, I'll be *doing* it. Imagine taking that back to the Bronx wit' me!"

"Why don't they get themselves regular money?" complained his companion. "You know—money you can count? And the subway fares; they charge like on railroad trains. It's a racket!"

"He wants La Guardia to give him a nickel ride," jeered Bronxy.

"Say, where is that Wop?" reflected his friend. "I bet he pops up here any day now."

Well, these were American soldiers. They were buoyant and ungrammatical. They were on leave. And they were really enjoying the things they were complaining about. What surprised them most, they said, was that they hadn't found any of the icy British standoffishness they had been warned about.

Englishmen weren't hard to talk to; neither were the girls. It was a cordial world they had dropped into. Folks went out of their way to be friendly. Why, the very cops were polite. They stressed and underlined that. Didn't even carry guns. Just now a woman had walked a block out of her way to put them on the right bus. Catch anybody doing that in N' Yawk!

They were disappointed in one thing, as many American soldiers seem to be. They had money, but they complained there was little to buy. You either needed ration coupons, or the stores didn't stock it, like pop, or chewing gum. Then again, most things were cheaper in their own canteen at camp.

Bronxy and his friend were on leave, and staying in one of the half dozen specially created hostels for American doughboys which accommodate hundreds in London every night.

Canadians and Americans seem to head for London when they can. One difficulty in good relations is that they get about five times the pay of the average Tommy. You see them riding luxuriously in ancient, blue London taxis. They take a look at London Bridge, Buckingham Palace, and Westminster Abbey. They seriously regard white, soot-streaked London buildings. You see them laughing with girls, or looking at the tragic ruins behind St. Paul's where the blitz hit hard, or surveying some charred shell of an historic church, thinking their own thoughts. Most of them I talk to want to fight and get it over with. Their morale is high and they are working hard at camp. But they, and the Canadians who have been here longer, are bored.

* * *

I do not know how important this all is. Yet I suspect that these young Americans and the hospitality they are getting, may some day have an effect on international affairs. These soldiers, later on, will have a lot to do with determining Anglo-American relations.

More and more of them are coming over here. None of the newspapermen seem to know just how many are here now, but it is a big figure and getting bigger. Every so often you read of big new convoys arriving.

These doughboys are different from the ordinary tourist to the British Isles. They are not well-to-do, nor are they well-bred schoolteachers spending the summer in the Lake District. I keep thinking of those flags hanging from wires over the slum streets of Manhattan: "God Bless Our Soldier Boys." Well, these are the soldier boys.

Bronxy and his pal represent them. A lot of them come from mean streets. The greeting they bring over here is from the little fellow, the average man, or maybe the ill-considered and underprivileged. It is tough and rough and unpolished.

Yet it is a greeting, for all that, that has a certain grim validity about it at a time like this, for it goes beneath the normal salutations of the tourist, or the polished compliments of the diplomat.

I think the British understand it.

The Wide Horizon

Small Towns Lose—and Gain

By E. H. Taylor

"The town is coming to be one of children and adults past middle age." Thus the editor of the Appleton, Minnesota, Press describes what is happening to his own and thousands of similar communities. The war is taking more from the small town than any other part of America.

Enlistments and induction quotas have drawn heavily upon its younger manpower. The proportion of men from the little towns and villages in the armed services is beyond the national average because of their lack of essential war industries that admit of grounds for deferment. They have many people in essential war industries, but they are employed elsewhere. The suction of war construction and defense plant jobs began pulling them away long before Pearl Harbor. Most of the more or less skilled workers and a lot of the handy young fellows left early for the promised land of high wages. Many of the girls have gone also, to Washington and to the defense centers as stenographers, typists and machine operators.

The small town has been used to losing a large percentage of its young people because it could not offer opportunities enough to hold them. But never in such numbers.

"It is worried and lonesome," observes the editor of the Pierce County Tribune at Rugby, North Dakota. "Some lines of business are doing surprisingly well but our merchants are disturbed over the future, with fewer people to work in the stores, fewer people to buy and fewer things to sell. Where everybody knows everyone else, as they do in the small town, the absence of so many is felt keenly. Two business places have photographs of the community's service men in their windows. All day long people stop and look at them, saying, 'There's Joe, Pete, Oscar, etc.'

"Once a month a party is put on for each new group of selectees by an organization of parents and relatives of men in the service, assisted by the American Legion and the high school band. The people line the streets and watch, moist-eyed, as they march by. They know every one of these boys, and they know that this war is for keeps."

* * *

All of this has given the war a personal meaning for people of the small towns. They are patient enough toward the sacrifices it has imposed upon them, but impatient of any bungling or self-seeking in its conduct. Much that they read and hear adds to their uneasiness. The politics in high places is looked upon with disapproval and the bickerings and jockeying over war production with disgust. Perhaps reflecting this attitude, or because people are too busy, there is not the usual interest in local politics. The primaries were mostly dull affairs and in many localities, for the first time in years, some offices are uncontested.

But the small town's morale is high. Its remaining men are manning the War Bond, salvage and rationing committees and meeting other defense duties, its women are carrying on first aid, nursing and nutrition courses, doing Red Cross sewing and putting up more home canned food than in years. In many places the business and professional men have closed up early and joined in helping the farmers build emergency granaries and get their harvesting done. As one Kansas editor remarks: "Spiritually and otherwise the war has brought us all closer together. It has made us realize the responsibilities of neighborliness that, even in the small town, had begun to lapse."

* * *

In a more material way the war is giving back something else. It is restoring to the small towns the lost farm trade that the automobile and good roads had taken away. Instead of driving to the larger merchandising centers, anywhere from twenty to one hundred miles away, farmers are now patronizing the closest buying points to conserve tires and gasoline. Saturday nights are like old times again in most small towns.

This, with the rise in farm income, accounts for the apparent anomaly of increased, sometimes record, bank deposits in the face of a decreased population.

But, in any casting of the balance, the small town has given more hostages to the war than it has received in return. Caught in one of these mass shifts of population, it feels the emptiness that is left when virtually a generation is removed. Better than any other part of America it sees in human terms the readjustments, present and future, involved in the great reshuffling of American life now going on. It is troubled by them, but it is not letting them get it down.

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